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PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Mother



Line-Cut by Sumar Knastgir.



France At The Crossroads

(See Page 3)

To those, like myself, who have had the pleasure of being taken on trips by Mr. X. Y. to his picturesque, well-developed and attractive island estate across our local harbour, the visits have proved truly delightful and memorable ones. All who have experienced them are eager and glad to go again, for this Bombay Magnate certainly knows how to blend his guests properly and he spares no efforts and expense to provide for their comfort and ensure their entertainment.

One Xmas, not many years ago, I, along with some two dozen other fortunate folk, readily accepted an invitation to spend the Xmas holidays there. After a fast and enjoyable passage in our host's private launch, we landed on the 23rd evening at the island, brimming over with pleasurable anticipations of the good fun and fare in store.

The guests were of both sexes and of various communities, so the first night was devoted, very sensibly, by our worthy host, to giving all of us a chance of getting properly acquainted, hearing some good music and participating in an appetising and well-served dinner.

After a really refreshing night's rest, when we assembled for breakfast next morning, it was fairly apparent to many of us that our host had something unusual to announce. In spite of this, all of us were surprised and intrigued to learn from him that, at low tide during the night, one or possibly two wild boars had managed to cross on to the island from the adjoining mainland. This naturally caused some perturbation to the ladies. Our host however relieved the tension by smilingly assuring us that there was not the least occasion for alarm, for the animals were sure at night fall to leave the island.

If the matter had rested there, all would have been well and this story would not have been written. But a fair and well-intentioned guest blandly enquired why should not one of the men sit up and shoot one, or, better still, both of the marauders. Premonition, it is said that is seldom baseless. I tried to appear fully occupied in enjoying my porridge, but I could sense eyes being turned towards me, for, to many of the party, my kenness for Shikar was no secret. My host, meaning well doubtless, but I did not bless him for it, promptly suggested

that I undoubtedly would be happy to have such a splendid and easy chance of bagging two boars. His proposal was echoed unanimously and my fate was sealed.

That night therefore instead of enjoying in a good dinner followed by a "Bridge" Drive to which I had been looking forward, I had to don Khaki and not sit up, but lie down, in a narrow nullah, through which, according to the Indian shikari of the island, the boars were sure to pass on their return. I had been loaned a 12 bore gun and 4 ball cartridges. The night being quite dark, I foresaw little, if any, chance of accomplishing my enforced ordeal. Soon some hungry mosquitoes and other insects began to make my position untenable... however I hung on, in case the boars should appear. After some hours, I was startled by a report that was followed, at close intervals, by others from all parts of the island. I realised at once

Ladies? Why did I have to fire so often, as many reports had been heard?" and so on, "ad nauseam". Explanations and excuses would have been futile and only aroused further caustic comments. So I silently devoted myself to making up for the previous night's missed dinner.

Ordinarily I am not particularly vindictive by nature, but I could not refrain from homicidal thoughts and I inwardly resolved to square accounts with my torturers ere they left the island. Pleading fatigue, I excused myself from the "Clock Golf" after breakfast and devoted myself to maturing the details of a plan, which I hoped, would compensate me, to some extent, for the unkind ragging I had been subjected to.

Our thoughtful and genial host had already notified us that, for Xmas Eve, we were to enjoy a special "Al fresco" Tea with Tennis and Badminton. This fit-

cupied and happy, the unwelcome boars being completely forgotten. As dusk was beginning to set in, I felt it advisable to prepare the ground for my attack. I casually commented on the possibility of the boars lurking on the Hill and on the ferocity with which they would charge if disturbed by noise or crowds. Acting on his clue the selected waiter then gave the pre-arranged signal by vigorously waving his white napkin in a well-camouflaged efforts of swatting imaginary flies. I kept gazing intently at the Hill and directly the rumble of the loosened rocks became audible, I uttered in a voice loud enough to be heard by all "Oh, Lord, here come the wild pigs!"

The effect was both electrifying and humorous. Pandemonium broke out in a flash. All seemed to lose their heads completely. Players, spectators, Tennis Chokras and Waiters were one seething mass of panic-stricken humanity speeding away as fast as fear and their legs could carry them. Husbands forgot wives and Beaux ignored Belles. Tables and Crockery were upset. Bags and other belongings forsaken. Sarees proved no handicap, for several wearers of them were fleeing in the van. It was obviously a case of each for himself and the Devil (in the shape of infuriated pigs) take the hindmost. Up the path to the Guest House strained the column in which I took the puffing and panting column good care to be well placed.

When the desired Haven had been reached, some order restored and breaths recovered, each of the guests tried to cover his or her ignominy by asking others whether two or more boars had charged. Our tactful host eased the situation considerably by ordering the servants to return to the Court with some Sepoys and collect the guests' belongings.

After drinks had been served and good feeling restored, I confessed my hoax. Various startling and inhuman suggestions were promptly put forth for my annihilation. I was however saved by a young lady whose goodness and sportsmanship I shall ever cherish. She said they had all taunted me unmercifully that morning and so had provoked a response, whose ingenuity the other guests should admire as much as she did, in spite of the scare it had occasioned all.

By W. H. LUXA

AN XMAS PARTY

With Wild Pigs On A Tennis Court!

what was happening. The watchmen on the island were supplied with guns and blank ammunition to scare off dacoits and thieves. One of them had apparently loosed off a round at some imaginary danger and now the others, to prove their alertness, were joining from all directions in the fusillade. No pig or other animal would dare to run such a gauntlet. Cursing my luck and waiting till the supply of blank rounds was exhausted, at about 2 a.m. I arose painfully and in the stillness and darkness stumbled back to my room and into bed.

Hardly had I sat down to breakfast next morning when what I feared started. Enquiries were hurled at me from all sides "Where were the dead boars? Were they very large? Had they charged me? Would I present the tusks to some of the

ted my plan admirably for, on the island, the Tennis and Badminton courts lay at some distance from the Great House, and at the foot of a fairly high and well wooded Hill. The Tennis Chokras and Waiters, after some reluctance, finally agreed to act their parts when I gave the alarm and I intimidated two of the "Malls" into concealing themselves at different points on the Hill top and loosening a couple of small boulders at a given signal.

Naturally I was an early bird at the Court that evening and enjoyed two strenuous sets before all the other guests assembled. I then, with an eye on my wrist watch, did full justice to the Tea and other excellent delicacies the waiters were passing around. Both games were now in full swing, all were unconcernedly oc-

LID OFF NEW DELHI

"Everything Is Hush-Hush There"

By WARIS-ISHAQ

Occupying an entire floor of the Government of India Secretariat in New Delhi is the Bureau of Public Information.

Paper has been short during war. From here to newspapers all over India are sent supplies of scrap paper for the use of sub-editors. There is something typed on one side, but you should not worry about that.

In the unwritten Secretariat procedure which also applies to the Bureau of Public Information the Four-Hundreder must salaam the Six-Hundreder; the Six-Hundreder must doff his cap to the Nine-Hundreder; One-Thousand-and-Uppers can nod. It is amusing to see ex-newspapermen in coats-and-trousers to match bowing themselves stiff to one another, pot-bellied chaprasses in gold brocade livery standing smartly to attention as the Sahibs rush through half-closed doors with processions in trail of more chaprasses and lean anaemic Babus carrying fat bundles and red-taped portfolios.

Files And File

Outside heavy forbidding oak-doors hang slips of badami paper asking your name, address, profession and business with the person you wish to interview. But before a caller can be announced the chaprassee presents a plump palm with a meaning smile and has to be wooed.

Within are more sulky files flagged "Secret" "Immediate" and "Priority" many of them coated with dust. Rows of electric bells and buzzers connect

the tables with stenographers, Personal Assistants and Sanobar Khan's luxurious tiffin-room upstairs. Behind silk draped plywood stands are China wash basins and lush velvet-padded easy chairs. The windows open out to the immaculate concrete drive below and the Moghul Gardens of Viceroy's House a mile away.

In the corridor an inscription on the cloakroom says "For GAZETTED OFFICERS ONLY". Clerks and menials must go to the Hindustani lavatory in the basement where the flush does not work.

Public Relations

The transformation as you can see from newspapermen to bureaucrats is complete. Only your dishevelled presence reminds them with some regret of the offices they have left behind, where you prop up your toes after the last edition is through, the Editor joins in lively chatter and rounds of tea and the old daftary who's been in the paper 50 years calls you by your first name. There all you need to bring out a selling paper is a pencil, scrap paper, commonsense and glue and you can come to work in the semi-nude if it is too hot to dress. Across the marble yard from the Bureau is the South Block where pseudo-journalists in battledress do war public relations. At the gate two ex-soldiers with medals won at Gallipoli in the last war present bayonets and even senior military officers have to show details. The sentry compares the caller's face with the photograph

and his decision is final.

You look too disreputable to be admitted, and besides everything is hush-hush there.

Father had been teaching little Bobby how to do sums. Six times he had held out a threepenny-piece and a penny and asked his

son which he would have. Each time Bobby had taken the penny.

"Surely, Bobby," said father at last, "you know a threepenny-piece is worth more to you than a penny?"

"Not the way you're teaching me," said the youngster. "I've made threepence on the deal already."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



France At The Crossroads

De Gaulle, Man Of Destiny?

By "Kautilya"

Charles de Gaulle is every day proving his claim to be the man of destiny for France.

Though the events might appear to be engineered, it is really due to the extraordinary circumstances. The situation is so abnormal that everyday a crisis arises requiring prompt decision, a decision that might completely change the future of his country. This suits De Gaulle and his peculiar temperament.

In raising the standard of a Free French movement after the fall of France De Gaulle believed himself to be, like the Maid of Orleans, the instrument of destiny for the deliverance of his country. This belief made him aloof, lofty and unbending, and was the main cause of his unpopularity with the British and American governments. But he never swerved from the course he had chalked out. It was touch and go for him after the North African landings. Darlan and Giraud, backed by the Allies, were firmly settled in the saddle and the DeGaullist cause appeared to be lost; but his integrity, the pressure of popular opinion and also the revealing conduct of Darlan, Giraud and company brought about the downfall of the reactionaries. De Gaulle triumphed. He had turned the first corner on the long road to Free France. The French Consultative Assembly was formed, and even called itself the provisional government of France.

GRUDGING RECOGNITION

The second tussle came after the invasion of Normandy. The Anglo-Americans did not want to recognise De Gaulle and his provisional government, but the unanimous opinion of the French people and the resistance movement backed him up. No other personality had the ghost of a chance, and ultimately they had to recognise rather grudgingly, De Gaulle's provisional government. France was the only liberated country (except Czechoslovakia) where the Anglo-Americans had to give in to popular pressure. The Allied military government could not get any presentable personality to stand up against De Gaulle as their nominee.

The recognition of the provisional government by the Allies was only the first hurdle. Greater obstacles had yet to come. As long as the war lasted, the pressure of military necessity could keep all the parties together. There were certainly breezes in the beginning between the resistance movement people and the provisional government, but De Gaulle shrewdly compromised by taking some of their leaders in the Cabinet and assimilating resistance groups in the regular French army. The real test came after the sudden end of the war. The future French constitution became an urgent and immediate question. The political parties started regrouping themselves.

The background of French political structure is to an outsider complicated and bewildering. France was notorious for the number of its political parties. The gradation of political groups had the appearance of a spectrum with its numerous shades of some of them difficult to differentiate from their neighbours. To some extent the fault was due to an article in the French Constitution that the Parliament cannot be dissolved before the expiry of its term.

PREWAR PARTIES

Government had to be carried on even after a vote of no confidence; the only expedient being an ever new combination of the same deputies. This encouraged all sorts of small groups whose combinations, like varied cocktails, were the joy of the lobby politician. Proportional representation was also responsible to some extent for a multiplicity of parties. But these constitutional reasons alone do not explain all the reasons for this variety. The cause lay deeper in the evolution of the Third Republic.

The most important pre-war parties were the Socialist and the Radical Socialist. The Radicals were the Centre party and notwithstanding

the fiery name, they were the Conservatives of France; men who wanted to preserve the Third Republic and its constitution without any important change. They would have been really considered the Right wing but for the fact that there was an influential group of politicians who did not hide their hostility to the Republic. This Rightist opinion was divided into many groups, some favouring the retention of an outward republican form with a real government of the 'élite' and the aristocracy while the others plumed outright for a return to monarchy.

The persistence of monarchist and aristocratic tendencies after 60 to 70 years of republicanism is mainly due to the curious circumstances in which the Third Republic came into being. The defeat of France by Prussia in 1870 was attributed by the public to the incapacity and ambitions of Napoleon III and his regime, and he had to abdicate in order to escape

vermin.' The emergence of Fascism brought about considerable change in the grouping of the rightists.

There were those whose hatred of republicanism and socialism was overwhelming and who saw no hope of getting sufficient support in France itself. They gladly turned to Hitler, Mussolini and France. Flandin, Tardieu, Laval and a host of high military and civil officials were in this category. France especially had a very large number of admirers in this circle. As a catholic and a latin he was considered to be the ideal. Pétain for example was a great admirer of the Caudille and had even presented him with a sword as a tribute. There was a smaller group containing men like Henri de Kerillis, which, notwithstanding its dislike of the republic, was too nationalist to like the Germans or Italians.

RISE OF SOCIALISM

As the conservator of the Third



De Gaulle the man of Destiny. His first task, the liberation of France has been completed. But much remains to be done.

their wrath. His supporters thought it a safe subterfuge to have a republican form of government to tide over the period of public indignation, after which it was planned to revoke him the Chief of state. It was thought that the retention of monarchy without Napoleon might encourage the old claimants to the throne of France, the Bourbons. The first President of the republic, Mac-Mahon, was a monarchist and simply a figurehead.

MANY SHADES

But the Royalists miscalculated. The French public took the Republic seriously and demonstrated its democratic leanings unmistakably. Ultimately republican opinion gained such strength that the return of Monarchy became an impossibility. But the monarchists and the aristocrats, with their coteries and vested interests, remained. The republic had not developed sufficient strength and courage to oust them. It had to pay dearly for this weakness because they occupied important positions in the Army and the Services, and later had the backing of the industrial magnates.

The Rightist parties had many different shades and labels. Even the monarchists had two wings, one being vehement in support of the Bourbons in the person of the Duke of Guise and the other standing for the descendants of Napoleon. A leading royalist, the well-known writer Charles Maurras, was notorious for his vituperation and open incitement to the public to assassinate and exterminate the 'republican

Republic, the Radical Socialist party had the largest following in the first two decades of the century. They claimed to continue the traditions of 1789 and the rights of man. It was generally the party of the merchants and the middle classes. Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyon is probably its most outstanding member. There was even an ultra-radical wing with members like 'old Tiger' Clemenceau, who proudly called themselves Jacobins like the Radicals of 1789.

The rise of socialism checked the supremacy of the Radicals. It was just before the war of 1914 and under the great leadership of Jaures that the Socialists established themselves as an important party. The assassination of Jaures only increased its prestige. By 1935 it became the largest single party in France. However the leadership of Léon Blum, less dynamic and more intellectual than that of Jaures, did not show the decision and firmness necessary for steering the party through the stormy period of 1935 and after, when the future of all leftist forces in Europe and the world was in the balance.

France was one of the founders of socialism and communism. Along with Germany it was the great centre of communist thought. But the party as a political power did not make much headway till the great conflict between right and left became an urgent reality of European politics. The coming of Fascism gave a fillip to the communists but their representation in the French Parliament was nominal. Only in the last election of 1936 did they gain enough

number of seats to be taken into consideration as a parliamentary party. This was to a certain extent due to the 'Popular Front', a union of all leftist parties created for fighting the Fascist menace.

RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

The conflict of 1939 changed fundamentally the alignment of parties. After the declaration of war the majority of rightists gave a sullen and not-too-willing acquiescence to the campaign against Germany. They had no faith in the political or military capacity of the government, and openly scoffed at the idea of defeating Germany. Most of them had secret sympathy for Hitler or Mussolini and would have liked to be allied with him. Unfortunately, these malcontents occupied some of the most important positions in the Army and the Services. A majority of the industrialists were also allied with them.

On the other hand the ordinary public was not very enthusiastic about the war. It would have given much to avoid the conflict. The result was that when the Germans broke through in May 1940, with morale in such a low state, the French resistance suddenly collapsed. After the establishment of the Vichy government the pro-fascist sympathisers came out openly and enthusiastically for the "New Order." But the innate love for freedom of the French masses slowly asserted itself. The capitulation was the greatest humiliation France had ever suffered.

Therefore resistance to the conqueror became the test for distinguishing a good Frenchman from a bad one. The resistance movement was much more of a moral crusade than a physical one. It was an effort to keep alive the soul of France and clean it of the dishonour of surrender. Those who morally and mentally surrendered to the Germans lost caste forever in the eyes of the French People. Thus, excepting a small anti-German group, the Rightists were completely swept out from French politics.

COMMUNIST GAINS

The resistance movement was organised and carried on by the masses, the lower middle class, the peasants and labourers. This naturally led to a strengthening of the leftist forces in politics. The communists played a good part in the struggle. This coupled with the notable part played by Russia in the defeat of the Axis has given them greater strength and prestige than ever before. They have emerged as the greater gainers in this election for the Constituent Assembly. Because from a party with a score or two of members, they have become the biggest single party with a membership in parliament slightly in advance of the socialists.

The socialists just maintained their pre-war position. Alongside these two Marxist groups, a new party, the M.R.P., gained a notable position. It is in general a catholic republican and radical group. France is a Catholic country and notwithstanding the traditionally antieric tendency of the republic, catholic opinion does exert considerable influence on the trend of events. The two Marxist parties are anti-religion, and during the swiftly moving events of the last five years, the other parties became mostly inert and ineffective.

Naturally they were swept off the board during this election, the greatest casualty being the Radical Socialist party. After this terrific defeat it is bound to disappear from French political life as an effective force. But there are large numbers of Catholic Frenchmen who are marching with events and yet do not subscribe to the tenets of the Marxists. The M. R. P. represents this section. They played quite a good part in the resistance movement. George Bidault, French foreign minister, and one of the most prominent resistance leaders, belongs to this group.

POSTWAR ALIGNMENT

The French parliamentary forces

(Continued on Page 6)

This Is England!

From
Our London
Correspondent

By sharing a flat and the household duties, three Members of Parliament try to keep down expenses and solve the problem of shortage of accommodation in London.

No. 1 is Mr. Harold Davies, M.P. for Leek, a chubby faced, stocky figure with greying hair. He is to be seen in a long line of queue with a milk bottle in his hand.

No. 2 is Captain Stephen Swingle, M.P. for Stafford. It is his job to go and collect weekly bread supply.

No. 3 is Colonel George Wigg, who represents Dudley, Worcestershire. After finishing his duties as Parliamentary Private-Secretary to the Minister of Fuel and Power, and as Command Education Officer, Eastern Command, the domesticated Colonel finds time to do shopping on Saturday afternoon.

All three are Labour Members of Parliament, and they share a flat in Millman Street, one of the crowded Bloomsbury district.

Three Men In A Flat

These "Three Men in a Flat"—as they are known to their parliamentary colleagues—found that they had no place to go in the overcrowded London on a salary of £600 a year. Neither could they afford to run two establishments, one for their wives and children and the other for themselves. And Mrs. Swingle helped them to solve their problem. She had worked in London during the Blitz with the N.F.S. and had a flat of her own. Captain Swingle was in the Army. He came back and fought the election. Mrs. Swingle went to the Stafford but as a shrewd woman, she knew her husband had a fair chance of being elected. So she kept on the London flat. Of course, there was not much furniture, but their friends came to their help, just a few things.

Mr. Davies has turned a vegetable rack and a tray into a chair, when he sits for his breakfast. Colonel Wigg takes his austerity breakfast on his divan, which also serves as his desk.

This is how the "Three Men in a Flat" do their communal job. Davies washes breakfast dishes, Stephen Swingle wipes and puts them away. While the former irons shirts, the latter does the sewing. In the meantime Col. Wigg tidies up the other flat, which includes bed making and filling the rubbish bin. When they sit late playing chess, they burn candles to save electricity.

Expenses are shared equally. Rent £10-2s-5d. per month, gas and electricity £2-17s-0d. Each one of them keep a note of what he has spent on the flat and the trio square up the account on the last day of the month. They spend their weekends in their constituencies, where their families live.

Mosley Croaks Again

During the week-end Sir Oswald Mosley, who had been acquitted earlier in the week of the charge of cruelty to pigs, confessed to newspapermen that he has completed plans for a new attempt to bring fascism and national socialism to Britain. "I have not changed my

political ideals one inch," he asserted. "I do not retract anything that I have either said or stood for in the past."

In announcing that he intends to stage a come-back in the New Year by launching a publishing business, Britain's former would-be Fuehrer and 18 B detainee added: "If anyone wants to shoot me for the opinion I hold let him get on with it."

Anyway, Sir Oswald Mosley does not propose to start as the leader of any named new political party. Nor does he propose to revive the notorious British Union of Fascists. His plan is simple. He is backed and assisted by many of his former supporters. With their help he has chalked out a plan to propagate his belief in National Socialism by publishing books, pamphlets and other journals. From his twenty-roomed Queen Anne Mansion, Crowood House, Ramsbury, Wiltshire, he announced his plan. "The idea that will be put forward in the publishing venture are those I formulated before the war, except that they are, now further developed. This new enterprise will be helped by people who were with me in pre-war days, including some of my old organisers and secretaries. I plan to begin my contribution to this new publishing venture by producing a book—or a series of books. My whole object is to put my own particular thoughts and ideas on paper so that they can be read and understood by whoever wishes to read and understand them. It would be a genuine business venture."

Sir Oswald agreed that he could still be correctly described as a National Socialist and Fascist. "But you and I have always meant different things by these words," he averred.

Sir Oswald's first public appearance among his old supporters and followers since the war may be at one of the last gatherings of the 18 B Ex-Detainees Fund which he has supported enthusiastically.

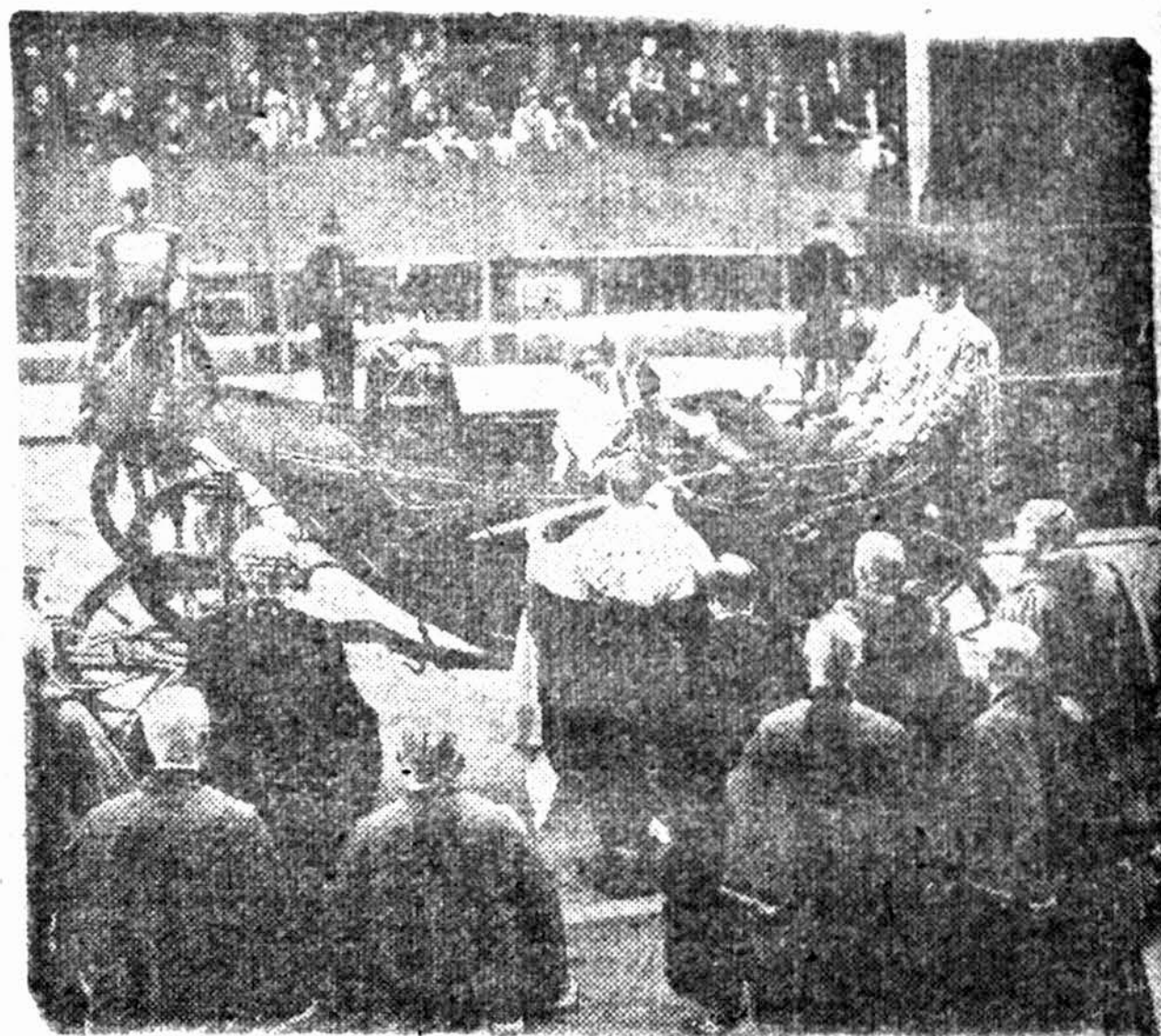
Dr. Wilson's Atomic Car

Many people in Britain do not believe Dr. John Wilson's story that his "atom-car" is driven, as he says it is, by uranium, heavy water and another chemical. In fact they do not even believe that it is an "atom-car."

Three noted British scientists are also sceptical. "Tommy rot", was the description given to the invention by Professor M. L. E. Oliphant, F.R.S., who was one of Britain's team of scientists on the atom-bomb. He said, "In any case it would be virtually impossible for a private person to get hold of the rare and expensive heavy water that would be needed."

Sir Lawrence Bragg, the Cambridge physicist said, "Nonsense." This claim is about as serious as that of the man who said the other day that he could locate German bombers by waving a bit of his wife's corsets in the air.

And this is what Dr. A. V. Hill, Secretary of the Royal Society, had to say: "It is complete rubbish. It is disgraceful that the thing should ever have been taken seriously."



Lord Mayor of London tendering the City's pearl-handled sword to King George VI, at the city boundary at Temple Bar. By this traditional gesture, the Lord Mayor signifies that he surrenders his authority to his sovereign for the time of His Majesty's sojourn within the City limits.

When Dr. Wilson saw these comments, he solemnly declared, "I am not interested in their views. I work alone. They're trying to pick my brains. Oliphant must be mad. I knew more about science before he was born than he does now."

Dr. Wilson is emphatic that his car is propelled by atomic energy, using uranium, heavy water and another chemical. "How I do it is my business, none of yours or your famous scientists," he added contemptuously.

Another Puzzle In Relativity

When Mr. J. W. Morrison marries next-door neighbour Mrs. Elsie Larter on Boxing Day he will become step-father and brother-in-law to her daughter Elsie.

This is how it figures out. Elsie, junior, is making it a double wedding by marrying his younger brother, Private William Morrison of the Bedford and Herts Regiment. The younger Morrison will become step-son-in-law to his own brother, and son-in-law and brother-in-law to his wife's mother. Mother and daughter will therefore become sisters-in-law.

When someone asked Mrs. Larter in the cosy flat above Mr. Morrison's newsagent's shop, what she thought of it all she answered "I think you should be more interested in the young people." Her future husband was 28 when his brother was born.

Young Bill met Elsie for the first time at his sister's home on the

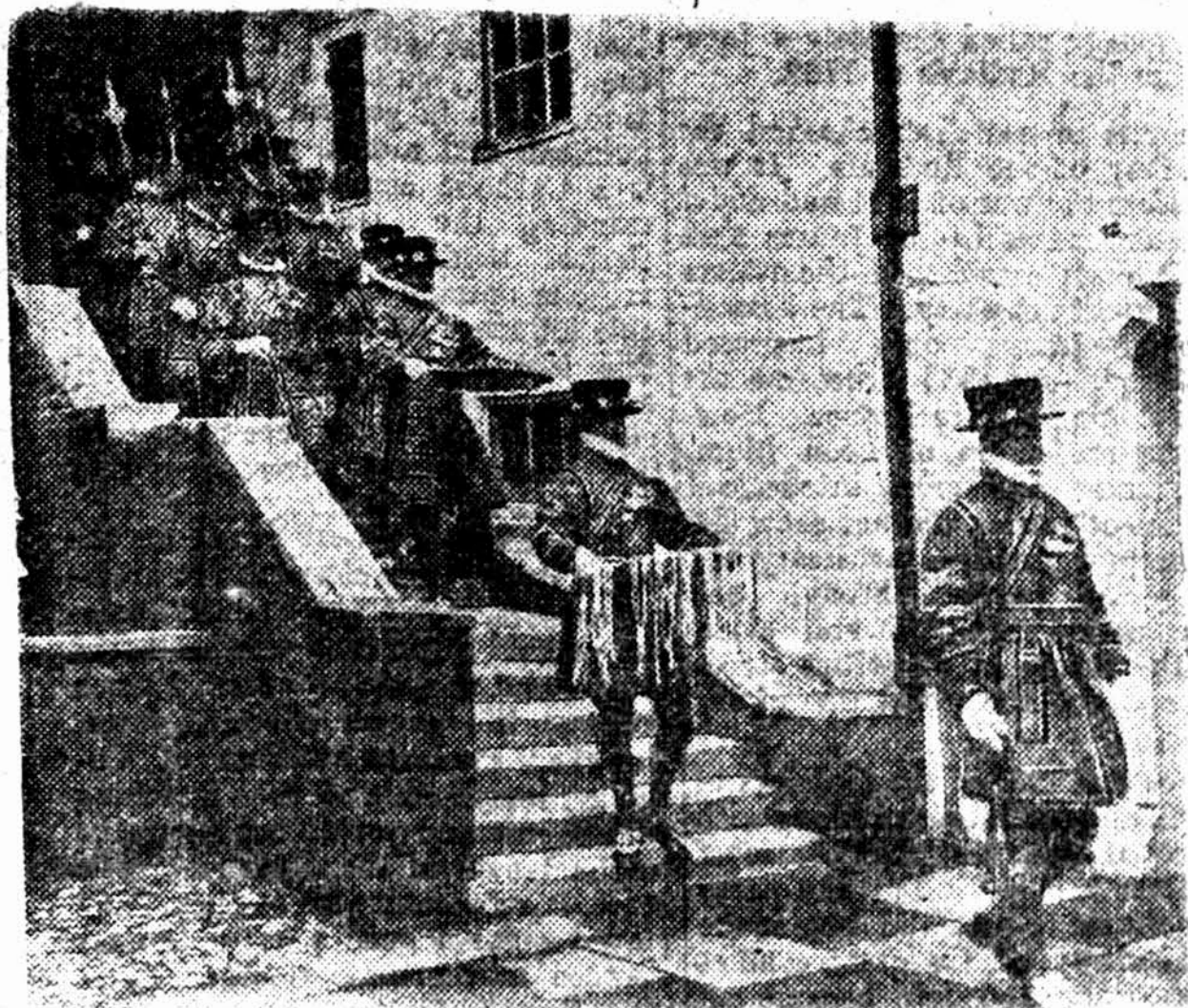
day he came home after nearly five years as a prisoner-of-war.

Bone-Setters On War Path

The osteopaths in Britain are sparing for a new opening. The General Council and Register of Osteopaths met in London recently and decided to send a recommendation to the Ministry of Health that any patient wanting osteopathic treatment under the National Health Scheme shall be entitled to have it. As things are, of course, such a patient will have to pay for osteopathic treatment out of his own pocket.

At one time some members of the medical profession used to blench and write furious letters to the "Times" at the very mention of the word osteopathy. Nowadays most doctors admit many of the osteopaths' claims and recognise that the manipulative method has achieved remarkable cures. But the genuine osteopaths are still up against one big menace—quackery.

Dr. W. Kelman MacDonald, registrar of the General Council, says that there are 300 qualified osteopaths in Britain and probably 3,000 practitioners who were not qualified. Only seven of the 300 osteopaths also hold medical degrees. But says Dr. MacDonald—he is M.D. of Edinburgh—cost of osteopathic training is about the same as the cost of taking a medical degree, and it takes a long time—four to five years.



Yeomen of the Guard, gorgeous in scarlet and gold Tudor uniforms, carrying the King's Maundy Money, distributed at a special service held in Westminster Abbey every Maundy Thursday—the Thursday before Easter. Gifts of specially-minted coins from the King to poor men and women in number as many as the years of His Majesty's age, are distributed from red and white leather bags.



Yeomen of the Guard handing long canes to boys of the district for the traditional custom of the "beating of the bounds" of the City of London. This dates from the days when maps were not in common use.

The old adage "the barking dog seldom bites" was proved in reverse recently when the most ferocious beast of Ringling Brothers-Barnum Bailey, famous U. S. circus, was scientifically found to have almost the meekest voice of any animal in the big show.

A General Electric sound-level meter, measuring quantity of sound and used for many acoustical measurements, tested the vocal offerings of Toto and Gargantua, gruesome gorillas, and found the animals to have a voice slightly less in sound intensity than that of a chirping canary. At best, they could grunt only to the intensity of 73 decibels. (The decibel is the unit of sound loudness.)

★ ★ ★

A canary, tested under similar conditions, chirped loud enough for 77 decibels. Leo, the lion, as far as voice is concerned, came close to losing his sceptre as king of the beasts, but finally won out by one decibel. Today, the elephant offered a serious challenge by raising the counter on the in-



(Right) A Ringling Brothers elephant is trumpeting for the sound meter. He seriously challenges the king of the beasts.



(Above) The hippopotamus rumbles for the sound meter, which registers more than has been expected from "Silent Joe."

crease to 109 decibels. After falling short of this mark several times, Leo finally issued a roar of 110 decibels. The top sound intensity of each equalled the noise of four men hammering a steel plate at two feet distance.

Except for the giraffe, which is mute, the meekest voice of the circus proved to be that of a boa constrictor, the giant snake, whose hiss at two feet registered only 60 decibels, equivalent to low conversation at the same distance. The sound-level meter found that the Bengal tiger, usually considered second only to lion, could emit a roar worth only 89 decibels, likened in volume to the noise of a pneumatic drill at 10 feet.

★ ★ ★

The hippopotamus, although dubbed the "Silent Joe" of the circus, co-operated with a grunt that registered 90 decibels. A black leopard, a kangaroo and a chimpanzee succeeded in moving the meter indicator to 79 decibels equivalent to a radio being played at normal volume. A small macaw, long-tailed, gaudy-plumed American parrot, however, exceeded this with a reading of 84, milar in intensity to the noise of the ringing of a telephone.

The circus barker, (announcer) finally topped everything but the lion and elephant with a volume of 100 decibels. This is as loud as an automobile horn at a distance of two feet.

How Loud Are The Voices Of Circus Animals?



(Right) A girl holding a boa constrictor, dreaded, though non-poisonous, giant snake, close to the sound meter. His voice proves to be very meek.

Please You—Draw Near!

A THOUGHT FOR CHRISTMAS

By DOULATRAO PARSHURAM

Nearly fourteen years back, somewhere in 1932, the well-known author Will Durant made an appeal, in an article of his, to Mahatma Gandhi, Helen Wills, Menken, Sinclair Lewis and other prominent men and women all over the world, to tell him what life was all about. He had buried his books. He turned from a lifetime study of philosophies to human experience. Why did he adopt this unscientific attitude to find out something? Why not refer to any standard compendium of knowledge?

We have always been doing that: we have constantly sought knowledge in books. But every once in a while it becomes imperative to appeal to human experience, which is not recorded. One man seeks the help of another, when he would know.

The Bible has a precept: 1st Psalm says:

"Blessed is the man that walketh not in the council of the ungodly nor standeth in the way of sinners nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful." This would suggest that blessedness is NOT found in human contacts—"nor in the scornful bleacher seats of the crowd—nor in the jam of traffic—not in the parliaments of men—but in the solitude of meditation—in the solitariness of a tree standing off by itself."

NO ISOLATION NOW

This theory was responsible for the development of the theology of social isolation in the middle ages. With the march of time all that has changed. Separatism is no longer a sound propensity. Isolation is an unreality now, what with the new developments science has brought about. The modern communications, cable, radio, telegraphs, airplanes etc., have shrunk the world to neighbourhood size. The emergence of the atom bomb has given a rude shock to all. It has made them realise that there are no differences indeed that cannot be levelled by this super power. Someone has aptly put it that the greatest democracy is that of the bullet. The atom bomb is akin to the bullet: only it is intensified and magnified in its effect, to the n-th degree.

When the world is so close, there is greater need of human contact, of

turning to human experience. The very things that have brought the world closer, even some of these have made the available compendium of knowledge look outdated and antiquated. It has consequently become imperative that man should turn to that knowledge which has not yet been embodied in any compendium. In this light Will Durant's appeal looks but natural.

CLOSER COMITY

The more or less isolationist attitude adopted by different peoples until sometime back—where each was unto himself—has completely to be rooted out. Not only must nations unite, but cultures must blend, religion must be unified and solidified, a confluence of all peoples in one civilisation must take place.

We do not for a moment suggest that individual traits and characteristics must be merged so they are obliterated,—no, all nations, all cultures may retain their particular and peculiar features. What they should do really is to draw forth the best of each other, and on this build and perfect themselves. Indians will be Indians always: but naturally. But yet they must appeal to the Americans, the Japanese, the Scandinavians, the Arabs to learn about their cultures, to learn what life is all about. It is just like one having a close discourse with one's best friends. Please You, Draw Near, for I would know myself.

Yes, one knows oneself better through the others: they are one's mirror. By comparison and contrast, by exchange, both benefit. Both know themselves, and by rectification and improvement, profit themselves.

The different cultures we have: the eastern and the western, the Aryan or the non-Aryan: these must all be levelled into one: the 'twain' CAN meet. There have been very many happy instances where east and west have joined in perfect harmony. It's hard to understand why such instances cannot be multiplied. The Hindu until now has thought of himself as a Hindu, and nothing beyond that. Similarly the

Mohamedan, the Christian, the Zoroastrian. Why cannot any of these believe in all the other religions? Why only his own particular one? It is a matter of fact that our individual religion is rarely the result of study and thought. "We are what we are, Hindus, Mohamedans, Christians, etc., because our parents were such. We take the religion we have inherited on faith..." Why then cling to any one religion?

We said previously that one seeks knowledge from human experience, either in compendiums or from direct contact. We can never discount the value of the compendiums. These have their definite place, and they contribute a considerable part to the weal of mankind.

The Mohamedan has always clung to his Quran, the Hindu to his Gita and the Christian to his Bible. These compendiums are considered to be exclusive and sectarian by those who follow each of these. They do not realise that the books can be for

all. There is no particular stamp affixed to the Gita or the Bible. The Christians and the Hindus may read them respectively, without coming to any harm whatsoever. On the contrary, much would be added to their knowledge, to their faith and their prayer. Why must not the Hindu make it a point to follow the Quran and the Bible too? Why must not the Christian be a votary of the Quran and the Gita too?

Besides, God IS one, no matter how many religions there might be.

HUMAN EXPERIENCE

Beyond the knowledge imparted by these books, there is human experience which must be made an appeal to. All the votaries of all religions must seek human experience, must learn as much as they can first-hand (and not always second-hand, through books). The Hindu must say to the Christian and vice versa: "Please You—Draw Near, for I would know God."

God is not 'MY' God, or yours, He
(Continued on Page 21)

FRANCE AT THE CROSSROADS

(Continued from Page 3)

are about equally divided between three groups by this election. And even the election was a personal triumph for DeGaulle. The consultative Assembly wished to preserve the old two houses system and did not want the referendum. But DeGaulle forced the issue and the results justified him. The public definitely rejected the old cumbersome system. It showed its desire to begin on a new slate.

De Gaulle had accompanied one of his desires. France did away with her old order and set up a constituent Assembly for framing a new one. But thereafter the situation was more complicated and not so easy to decide. As long as the war lasted, the main problem had been to get France recognised as one of the important allies and to re-establish her position in the comity of European nations. To offset the prejudice and hostility of the Anglo-Americans, he concluded a treaty of friendship with Russia.

But the sudden end of the war completely changed the position. Besides the future of Germany, which naturally is an important problem for French security, the international balance soon began to change. Russia took up under her influence all the eastern European countries. In the occupation of Germany and Austria, it became evident that the main preoccupation of the powers was to see that the other did not get too much. The tussle for influence was evident in quarrels about Greece and Italy. The big farce had carved out zones of influence.

But the important fact was that Russia emerged as the strongest power on the continent with eastern Europe completely under its control and a predominant voice in Central Europe. The Russian influence did not end here. The Communist parties in the rest of the continent were its means of propaganda and after the war these parties had become pretty strong in Italy, France, Belgium and other countries. With a keen struggle for dominance going on in Central Europe to some extent in favour of Russia, much depended on the developments in Western Europe because they could swing the balance in favour of supremacy of Russian influence in the whole Europe.

PIVOTAL POSITION

France is the pivotal country in Western Europe, even more so after this war. It was the leader before this war and amongst the liberated it has come out the strongest. Its potentialities are also greater than any other western European country. It is one of the Big Five. A communist dominance or leading role in

France will inevitably tip the scales in favour of Communism and Russia. It will accelerate the tendency towards extreme left in other Western European countries. That is why the Communists demanded one of the important ministries in the cabinet and were ready to work with the Socialists under a socialist President. Because, once they had established themselves securely in the French Government, they could expand more easily.

France has become, at a stroke, the most important and strategic country in Europe. The Anglo-Americans have changed their attitude. Instead of as usual snubbing De Gaulle and telling him that France is one of the orphans of the war, they have become desirous of helping and even courting her. America has granted important credits for her rehabilitation and England is showing herself more sympathetic. France has become the important frontier between Western and Communist civilizations.

But a decision on this thorny question was even more vital and difficult for De Gaulle to take. France is at the cross-roads. Which way ought she to take? Her whole future might depend on the decision De Gaulle as is usual with him took the blunt and straight course. He told the communists that unless they gave convincing proofs that their policy was not directed from Moscow he felt unable to give them any one of the three important ministries. Ultimately he had his way and an all-party ministry was formed without communists in the key ministries. It is obvious that De Gaulle, the Catholic and spiritual descendant of Joan of Arc would, notwithstanding the treaty with Russia, lean definitely towards the Western powers. He would have done it earlier but they would not let him. But it is also clear that any definite and agreed policy or Government of all three parties would have been impossible without his being at the helm. Even the election of a new president would have led to all sorts of quarrels and combinations.

Because without any party following, he is a party by himself. His personality has become an important factor in French politics. He prefers to remain without party and above parties, and looking to his record up till now and his position, he appears destined to play an important part in future French and European politics. The first tangible result of his leadership is that France has definitely turned her face towards the West. She appreciates her friendship with Russia and counts on it, but she is not ready to come under Russian influence.

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MARSHALL'S MISSION IN CHINA

NEW YORK, (By Cable). The appointment of General George C. Marshall as United States Ambassador to China reveals the paramount significance which the United States Government attaches to the future of China and to America's part in that future.

General Marshall was chief of staff throughout the second world war. He has tremendous prestige in the United States and abroad. He is one of the five most important men in American public life.

Marshall is a great strategist and his published wartime reports show that he combines modesty with firmness, caution with imagination, and technical mastery with political intelligence.

Chiang Kai-Shek is a military man facing a political task. So is Marshall. In the past Chiang has disagreed with American officials in China. Chiang should be ready to listen to a man of the fame and ability of General Marshall. President Truman undoubtedly had this in mind

his press conference in the White House that he was not in favour of personal meetings with the Chiefs of State of Great Britain and Russia and "never had been." That it was a Roosevelt policy of doubtful efficacy and it had now been dropped. Truman prefers to deal with each foreign government directly or through the United Nations organization, but big Three conferences are out, at least for the time being. The collaboration between America and Britain remains very close. But Hurley apparently believes that in its relations with England the United States is giving more than it is getting. Hurley wants a political showdown with both Russia and England. His resignation has aroused a nation-wide echo. In effect, Hurley has said, the war is over; America must take new soundings and chart a new foreign political course.

Many changes are possible. Truman is not Roosevelt.

The immediate reaction to Hurley's resignation has been a general demand for an investigation of the State Department's personnel and a review of American foreign policy.

has an official who is highly respected by Americans in Key places. "T.V." has wisely chosen to spend much time in Washington and New York.

I believe it will be Marshall's mission to induce Chiang to make peace with the Chinese Communists, and to persuade the Chinese Communists to give up their armies and government and make peace with Chiang. From the American point of view this is the better way of strengthening the hand of the Chinese National Government in Manchuria.

Above all, the United States seeks to protect the territorial integrity of China and to develop China's economic potentials. But in the long run neither objective can be attained under reactionary Chinese leadership.

A very intimate relationship between Chiang Kai-shek and the United States will compromise him in the eyes of the Chinese people unless he can convince them of two things: One, that the nation will be benefited economically, and, two, that China will not become subservient to America.

The real question is whether General Marshall can evolve an anti-imperialist policy for America in Asia. This is difficult and perhaps impossible. The United States may be on the verge of a colossal imperialist career which will exacerbate relations with Russia and Britain. The trouble is that if one or two big powers are imperialistic all three will be imperialistic and then the suicidal race will be on in earnest. The only chance of peace is for the United States to show, by deeds, that it is not imperialistic. Then it will be morally justified in asking the British to give up what Hurley has called 'colonial imperialism' and the Russians to give up what he styles Communist imperialism.

What America does in China may determine the shape of international politics for years to come. It will determine the shape of the peace. It will decide the fate of Asia.

(COPYRIGHT)

By Louis Fischer

The sudden resignation of Hurley and the appointment of General Marshall, one of the five most important men in American public life, as Ambassador to China, is, according to Louis Fischer, the prelude to a more vigorous American policy.

Ultimately the success of Marshall's mission will depend on his ability to evolve an anti-imperialistic policy for America in Asia, a feat which is difficult, perhaps impossible.

But whichever way he turns "what America does in China, may determine the shape of international politics for years to come. It will determine the shape of peace. It will decide the fate of Asia"....

when he appointed Marshall to Chungking. Truman expects Chungking to be pleased as paint.

Hurley Bombshell

The sudden resignation of Major-General Patrick J. Hurley from the United States Ambassadorship in China has acted like a bombshell dropped into American politics. The act was a temperamental outburst by a person who played a big part in wartime diplomacy and who is not devoid of personal ambitions in American domestic affairs. Hurley could have gone back to China as American Ambassador. The State Department wanted him to go back. He resigned, he has publicly declared, because some American career diplomats sympathized with the Chinese Communists and obstructed his efforts to unify China. Moreover, he charged, "We are permitting ourselves to be sucked into a power bloc on the side of colonial imperialism against communist imperialism." Hurley wants no American coalition with Britain against Russia. "I am opposed to both British and Russian imperialism," Hurley asserts. "America has been excluded economically from every part of the world controlled by colonial imperialism and communist imperialism." Hurley complains, "America's economic and diplomatic policies," he advises, "should be co-ordinated. America's strength should not be allied with any predatory ideology."

Hurley's blast has been "widely interpreted as an attack on the Chinese communists and a move to strengthen Chiang Kai-shek. The Anti-Russian angle has been over-emphasized. Hurley's statement is just as anti-British. Hurley is the voice of American imperialism-in-isolation.

Nation-Wide Echo

The big three coalition that won the second world war is no longer functioning. President Truman told

The radicals of the United States have for years urged a purge of the State Department to clean out the reactionaries. Now Hurley insists on a purge to clean out the pro-communists. The investigation promises to be rich in revelations.

Eve Of A Showdown

The Truman administration is on the eve of a period of plain speaking and more vigorous action in international affairs. During the war, the American tendency was to make concessions to Allies. To-day, there is a growing feeling that unless the United States begins to behave more vigorously this country's only compensation for fighting the war will be the psychological satisfaction of having defeated the Axis powers.

The United States has no vital economic interests in Europe and in that area American diplomacy is inclined to support British political initiative. But in Asia, and especially now in China, Truman is likely to follow an independent line. General Marshall will go out to China, draw the line and then come home and leave the job to another man.

If necessary, the United States will give Chiang Kai-shek the means of suppressing the Chinese Communist Armies. Chiang is shrewdly trying to buy off Russia from supporting the Chinese Communists. Despite Chiang's reactionary and anti-Communist leanings, Stalin has championed him in the past. Russia already has a hold on Manchurian railroads and ports and will welcome further concessions from Chiang. The Chinese and Russians are good bargainers.

General Marshall will learn a few lessons in bargaining before his time in China is up.

What Chiang Wants

Chiang wants economic, financial, and military assistance from the United States. In T. V. Soong, Chiang

RUFFS AND CUFFS



THE weekly wash nowadays is not nearly so complicated a business as it was when men as well as women wore ruffs and cuffs, frills and flounces. Today the housewife has simpler clothes to tackle, but both the work of home laundering and the results she is able to achieve are helped by the skill of the research chemist and the products of the British chemical industry. Soap is, of course, her first requisite. If asked how soap does its work the technical man might reply "Soap has the property of detaching soiling matter from textile fabrics and maintaining it in suspension in the washing liquor, thus permitting its removal without redispersion on the fabric". In other words, soap loosens the dirt from clothes or curtains and enables them to be washed clean. To discover precisely how it does this, and consequently to make better and more efficient soaps, have meant a great deal of patient and complex research. Soap cannot work unless it lathers, and it will not lather easily in hard water. The harder the water the more soap will be used, so that in these days when strict economy is necessary, the careful housewife will add washing soda — sodium carbonate — to soften the water and save soap. In addition to the service he gives to the great soap-making industry, the chemist has provided a number of other aids to domestic washing — ultramarine or "blue", and chemicals such as hypochlorites, borates, perborates, percarbonates, silicates and various forms of phosphates. For the laundries, of course, there is a further range of chemical products. These may not be suitable for home use, but play a valuable part in helping the laundries to give efficient service in difficult conditions.

Starch is today required for food, for making surgical spirit and other uses of national importance. When Peace brings back the starch to our collars, it may be expected also to bring new and improved chemical aids alike for the laundry and the weekly wash.



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SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By

J. C. Maitra

**Hindus To Rely On Vijay Again: Boycott By Nationalists: Mediocre Attack: Ranga Rao's Appeal:
A Curious Circular: Why This Hurry?: Tennis Ranking In U. S. A.: New Stars On Indian
Horizon: How Bombay Is Handicapped: St. Xavier's College To The Fore:
A Swimming Prodigy.**

With the approach of the Pentangular the selectors of the contending communities have got busy. The Hindus are the first on the field with their nominees, although they are down to play the second match which begins at the Stadium on January 12. As might be expected, Vijay Merchant has been invited again to lead the Hindu team, despite his over cautiousness and nervousness. They have no better man for that position. In fact there is nobody to supplant him in the whole of India covering all the communities. Needless to mention, the communal aspect of the tournament does not worry him. He is against communalism on principle. But he expects the objectionable part of the competition to die a natural death in the years to come! Evidently he is not prepared to raise his little finger to help its early demise.

BOYCOTT BY NATIONALISTS

There are, however, others who want to see its prompt burial. Amarnath, who did not take part in the tournament last year, has refused again. On the top of it, C. S. Nayudu and C. T. Sarwate have followed suit. It goes without saying that their non-participation will weaken the Hindu combination considerably in every department of the game. Last year they lost to the Muslims in the final, despite the assistance of 'C. S.' and Sarwate. Is it possible that they would fare any better with a weaker side?

Now let us have a look at their team. The task of wicket keeping has been entrusted to D. D. Hindlekar, the old stager. It seems that neither Mantri nor Sriniva-

san could lure the selectors to offer the position to either of them. It is now upto Hindlekar to justify his selection in the eyes of the public.

MEDIOCRE ATTACK

The attack will be in charge of 'Shate' Banerjee, Phadkar, Vinoo Mankad, Sohoni and Shinde, with Vijay himself lending a hand occasionally. Surely this cannot be called a first class array of bowlers. If the fieldsmen do not offer them adequate support—about which I have grave doubts they may have a good bit of leather hunting at the hands of their opponents, the Europeans to start with.

They have a strong batting side on paper. But it depends a good deal on Vijay himself. If he succeeds in giving them a runaway start, the later batsmen may follow up with a substantial score.

At the present moment we do not know what the composition of their first rivals will be like. It is more than likely they will have only a mediocre side to do the annual duty for them. I understand that they are not at all keen on continuing this tamasha. But they are not prepared to cry off, lest they may be misunderstood!

RANGA RAO'S APPEAL

The Zonal Quadrangular which will follow in February next, has already received the blessing of the Board of Control for Cricket in India. Its Honorary Secretary has just circulated all the provincial associations to render all possible help to make the tournament a huge success. He has also asked them to see to it that no representative or festival matches clash with the dates of this competition. I hope that Ranga Rao's appeal will have a cordial response from all quarters. It is yet too early to make a forecast of the composition of the rival teams. But we may be sure that they will be well-balanced and representative of the cream of Indian cricket.

It is interesting to know that the idea of Zonal tournaments is spreading far and wide. Recently we heard of the B.P.H.A. launching a competition of this basis. Now comes the news from Lahore that a similar tournament may be inaugurated there also in the near future.

A CURIOUS CIRCULAR

I have received a very interesting communication signed by three individuals, namely, Swami Jagan Nath M.Sc. Founder President, National Cyclists' Federation of India, Sonrab H. Bhoot, Executive Member, Indian Olympic Association, and Janki Dass, M.A., Founder Secretary, National Cyclists' Federation of India in connection with the All-India Olympic Games which will be held at Bangalore in February next. Isn't it rather curious that the signature of the 'Founder President' should also be affixed to a communication of this nature? It is stated that an urgent meeting of the 'Federation' was held at the Bombay Sporting Associations office on December 17, with Swami Jagan Nath in the chair.

WHY THIS HURRY?

It would be interesting to know the names of the representatives who attended this meeting. As far as I am aware, not a single representative from any other province was present on the occasion. I doubt if anybody was invited at all! It is rather amusing to note that while the 'Federation' is still preparing its constitution on a democratic basis, it rushed to appoint Janki Dass its General Secretary for life. Examples have been quoted to support the step the 'Federation' has taken in this regard. We are not concerned with them at this stage. We are only anxious to know who appointed him before the 'Federation' has actually come into existence. It has been broadcast that the I.O.A. entrusted Bhoot with the task of setting the

Federation on an organised and sound footing. We have not heard anything about that yet. All we know is that it is still in its embryonic stage—if not dead already.

TENNIS RANKING IN U. S. A.

The ranking list presented to the world by the United States Lawn Tennis Association places Frank Parker, the winner of their National singles title, at the top for the second year in succession. William Talbot, who lost to Parker in the final of the National tournament was ranked second for the second time. Then Francisco Segura, Elwood Cooke and Sydney Wood follow the order.

Sarat Palfrey Cooke lead the women with Pauline Betz, Margaret Osborne, Louise Brough and Nanning Todd following at her heels. With the stoppage of the Wimbledon competitions and the Davis Cup we had very little interest in these rankings, with their revival we shall again enjoy the tug-of-war between the various countries for supremacy in the world of lawn tennis.

NEW STARS ON INDIAN HORIZON

On our home front, we notice that our old stars are fading out. Ghaus Mahomed India's No. 1 has already found his match in Prem Pandhi and Narinder Nath, both from the Punjab. Itikhar Ahmed, ranked second in the National list, has also gone down the ladder as the others have done. Anno Domini is bound to tell on everybody with the passage of time. When I saw Prem Pandhi playing in the national tournament several years ago I named him as one of the coming champions. It seems that he is now going to fulfil his early promise. Narinder is another youthful challenger to the national title. The latest to come to the fore is Nashu Sen from Patna. But we have not heard of any promising player from the fair sex. I hope that with all our zonal and provincial tournaments in full swing, many will come forward in the near future.

HOW BOMBAY IS HANDICAPPED

In Bombay we are still handicapped by the occupation of three of our leading Gymkhanas by the Military authorities. Although the war has ended for some time now, there is yet no sign of their relinquishment. Until we have them for use there is little hope for any progress in Bombay or even Western India. It should be remembered that two of these Gymkhanas run open competitions annually which help to improve the standard of the players. In their absence there has been a dead-halt. On the top of it, the problem of tennis balls has caused many a headache to our club secretaries. With the cessation of hostilities in Europe, the position has slightly improved. But unless things return to their normal conditions, it will be very difficult to make speedy progress. Let us hope that it will not take long for it.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE TO THE FORE

While Rev. Fr. Joseph Fell of the St. Xavier's College may well feel highly elated at the success of his boys and girls in retaining the Inter Collegiate Athletic Championship by a wide margin, we may feel happy at the progress athletics are making in this city, especially among the college students. As many as six records were overhauled and three of them by women. It is also noteworthy that a share of this distinction has been claimed by other colleges as well. The claimants to the honour are Misses C. R. Jariwalla, B. T. Thadani and D. Darukhanawalla who lowered the records in 50 metres sprint, putting the shot and 3,000 metres cycling respectively. If the college authorities give the students under their charge sufficient encouragement and help them with proper coaching, I see no reason why they should not show better results from year to year. It is certainly due to the fatherly interest taken by their sports Director that the Xavierites outbid in almost every

branch of sport. It is high time the others followed his excellent example.

A SWIMMING PRODIGY

I wonder if our swimming enthusiasts have noted the piece of news from London that a 14-year old slip of a girl—barely 5 feet in height and 8 stone in weight—has been attracting considerable attention in the swimming circles of Britain of late. She is Catherine Gibson who has been showing record breaking feats which stamp her as a swimmer of world class. Her latest exploit is the setting up of a new Scottish half-mile record of 12 minutes 5.4 seconds by 2.7 seconds. Previously she had established a new Scottish record in 1,000 yards free style covering the distance in 13 minutes 40.8 seconds. It is expected that she will represent Britain in future international contests. What about our women making a bid for these records?

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BIG SURPRISE FOR THIRD I.N.A. TRIAL

SEQUEL TO BHULABHAI'S APPLICATION

Court Martial To Be Suspended Till Interim Injunction Plea Is Heard

DELHI, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): Sardar Atta Ullah, sub-Judge, Delhi, passed an order this afternoon directing Brig. O'Callaghan and other members of the Third I.N.A. Court Martial not to proceed with the trial of Subedar Shingara Singh and Jemadar Fateh Khan till January 3, when an application for an interim injunction against the trial will be heard.

The order was passed on an application made by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who urged among other things that the ordinance removing the three year period of limitation to the trial of certain offences by Courts Martial was invalid, because the emergency for which the ordinance had been promulgated related only to the trial of three or four men; that the Governor-General had no

Advocate-General Noshirwan Engineer presents the Prosecution reply at the first I. N. A. Court Martial. (See Page 12.)

power to promulgate an ordinance concerning trials by Courts Martial in respect of persons subject to the Indian Army Act and that under Sec. 72 of the Government of India Act could only legislate by ordinance for prospective effect.

It is recalled that the Court Martial trying Shingara Singh and Fateh Khan was adjourned till December 27.

THREE I.N.A. MEN KILLED IN MONTGOMERY JAIL

Incident Related To Pressmen By Related Persons

LAHORE, Dec. 21. (A.P.I.): An incident resulting in the death of three I. N. A. men in Montgomery Jail was narrated to the press correspondents by a group of twenty I. N. A. men, who visited the headquarters of the Punjab Province Congress Committee in Lahore after their release from Montgomery Jail.

They said that on October 19 last a lathi charge was made on a group of I. N. A. men in the jail. They saw about half a dozen men being dragged, three of whom, Trilok Singh, Gurmit Singh and Lekh Ram later died.

Another batch of nine I. N. A. men arrived here to-day after their release from Ferozepore Jail. They told the press that out of thirty-three I. N. A. men kept there 29 had already been released. The remaining four are expected to be released shortly.

All these nine men before they joined the I. N. A. after the fall of Singapore were in 1/14th Punjab Regiment.

HONG KONG TO BE BR. FLEET HQ.

HONG KONG, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, announced to-day that Hong Kong had been definitely selected as Headquarters for the British Pacific Fleet, although Singapore would be retained as an important base.

LATEST COMMERCIAL COTTON (MARCH)

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.
Previous Closing 24.67
To-day's Opening 24.67
Difference nil
To-day's Closing 24.65
Difference -02

The New York Cotton Market will remain closed on Monday and Tuesday being Xmas holidays

NIGHT QUOTATIONS PRIVATE TRADING

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.
Silver Rs. 133-14
Gold Rs. 82-10
Cotton Rs. 431

OPTIMISM IN MOSCOW

Talks Going Well, Says Br. Spokesman

MOSCOW, Dec. 22. (Reuter): News of the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers' Conference here continues to be good, cables "Reuter's" correspondent. At no time since the end of the war has optimism for the future of the world been so high among diplomatic circles in Moscow.

Although strict secrecy on the subjects under discussion between Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. James Byrnes and M. Molotov is being maintained, official British and American spokesmen are reflecting optimism.

British spokesman, who had been generally tight-lipped up to to-day, admitted laconically when asked about the general course of the talks, "You can say they are going well."

To-day's session took place in M. Molotov's office in the Kremlin instead of in the Spiridonovskaya Palace where the previous meetings were held.

A possibility that the Conference might end during the Christmas holidays was mentioned again to-day by an American source.

An American spokesman described the atmosphere of the informal talks resumed this afternoon as "Easy, warm and human."

Mr. Bevin has had little time for social functions but to-night he is entertaining Mr. Byrnes at a dinner and hopes to attend a Christmas party given by "Britainsky Soyuznik", a weekly newspaper published here by the British authorities.

MIKADO TO PAY TAXES

TOKYO, Dec. 22. (A.P.A.): The newspaper Mainichi said today that the Japanese Government had decided to impose a war-time profits levy on Hirohito and his household and to have the Emperor "served with a tax notice just as any ordinary tax-payer."

JAP 'UNDERGROUND'?

LONDON, Dec. 22. (Reuter): The officers of the United States Sixth Army have disclosed that Japanese military equipment is being concealed despite repeated demands that it should be reported, says the Special Correspondent of the "News Chronicle", cabling from Tokyo.

At a Press Conference yesterday Brigadier-General R. Thorpe, Allied Counter-Intelligence Chief, said that he was watching with interest Japanese attempts to start underground movement.

"We have yet only scratched the surface in removing the tangle of Japanese oppressionist and jingoistic leaders," he said.

7,000 WORKERS RENDERED IDLE

DAOGA, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): The Dha, Keshwari and Chitaranjan Cotton Mills were closed today for one week for want of coal. Seven thousand workers working on 1,600 looms have thus been rendered idle.

STOP PRESS

ANOTHER R.A.F. MAN SHOT DEAD

BATAVIA, Dec. 22. (Reuter): A fifth R.A.F. man—a Flight-Lieutenant—was shot dead in Batavia this morning near where four others were killed in Kramat District yesterday. He was sitting beside the driver of a truck when shots were fired. Both the men were hit.

ANGLO-SIAM PACT: U. S. WITHDRAWS REQUEST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. (Reuter): The State Department announced to-night that the United States had withdrawn its request that the signing of the agreement between Britain and Siam should be deferred.

ASAF ALI HOLDS "C. R.'S" ELECTION VALID

Says His Membership Of Tamil Nad P.C.C. Stands Until It Is Set Aside By Tribunal

MADRAS, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): The election of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee from Tiruchengode Constituency has been held valid by Mr. Asaf Ali, member of the Congress Working Committee.

After hearing the Salem Congressmen on the contentious issues to-day, Mr. Asaf Ali held the election of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari from Tiruchengode to the Provincial Congress Committee valid until it was set aside by a duly constituted election tribunal.

His decision was: "The Tiruchengode election shall be deemed to be valid until it is set aside by a duly constituted election tribunal, under Articles 8 and 11 of the Congress Constitution. It was really an election dispute and it could not be disposed of by any authority other than an election tribunal. Therefore, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's election as a member of the P. C. C. stands until it is set aside by a duly constituted election tribunal."

Even after the announcement of the decision, discussions were continued till a late hour in the evening. At the end of the discussions when the pressmen asked Mr. Asaf Ali whether he had finished his work in the city Mr. Asaf Ali said that he had just begun his work. "The constitutional question has been disposed of to the satisfaction of all parties concerned," he continued. No dissatisfaction had been caused anywhere as far as the constitutional matters were concerned. "Whatever remains, will, I hope, be equally satisfactorily concluded in good time," he added.

Kamaraja Nadar Acts

Mr. Kamaraja Nadar, President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, has issued the following:

"Consequent on the decision of Mr. Asaf Ali that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari will remain a member of the Provincial Congress Committee unless invalidated by an election tribunal as provided in the Congress Constitution, I am immediately calling a meeting of the Provincial Working Committee for the purpose of constituting such a tribunal."

"Hindu" Editor Meets Asaf Ali

MADRAS, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): Dr. T. S. S. Rajan who examined Mr. Asaf Ali this morning told the "Associated Press" representative that Mr. Asaf Ali was not yet free from throat trouble and that he was running slight temperature. Though he has been advised to take complete rest, Mr. Asaf Ali has decided to meet Salem Congress workers.

A group of eight students from various colleges saw Mr. Asaf Ali and presented him a memorandum signed by 387 students stating that they had full faith in Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's leadership and that he should again be placed at the helm of Congress affairs in the Province.

Messrs. K. Srinivasan, editor of "The Hindu" and C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, "Swadesamitran", saw Mr. Asaf Ali this morning.

Congressmen Support Nasik Leaguer

NASIK, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): History was made here when the Nasik Municipality for the first time in its career elected a Muslim President.

He is Mr. Gulamohammad Hussain Saheb Kokani, President of the Nasik Muslim League and member of the Council of the Nasik Municipality for the past 12 years.

Mr. Kokani who won by an overwhelming majority was supported by members of various organisations including some Congressmen.

SIDHVA RETURNED UNOPPOSED

KARACHI, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): Mr. K. K. Sidhva has been returned unopposed to the Sind Assembly from the Karachi City South Constituency, the Hindu Mahasabha nominee, Mr. Nandiram, having withdrawn. Further Mr. Nandiram in a press statement announces that he has resigned from the Hindu Mahasabha and joined the Congress.

The Congress has so far secured four out of nineteen General Seats in the Sind Assembly.

INDIA TO FOOT THE BILL

M. P. Delegation's Stay In Country

LONDON, Dec. 22. (U.P.A.): According to the India Office, His Majesty's Government will pay the expenses of the British Parliamentary Delegation to India, but from the date of their arrival in India, the Government of India will have to foot the bill—that is the Indian tax-payer.

The Delegation, which the India Office said is leaving this week, has now been postponed to the first or second week in January.

Delhi To Be Starting Point

The "Associated Press of India" adds:

Though no definite programme has yet been announced the British Parliamentary Delegation is expected to arrive in India about December 30. Delhi will be the starting point of its tour. The itinerary will probably be fixed on arrival here. It is possible that members may prefer to cover the country in two or three separate groups instead of all together, but this will not be settled till after discussion in Delhi. Meetings with Indian leaders will be fixed in the course of the delegation's stay in Delhi.

Mr. T. C. Boyd, an officer of the Industries and Civil Supplies Department, who stood as a Labour candidate in the British elections and was defeated, has been placed on special duty in connection with the delegation's visit.

Delegates May Spend Six Weeks In India

LONDON, Dec. 21. (Reuter): The date for the departure of the All-Party Deputation of Peers and Members of Parliament to India has yet to be fixed but it is understood that efforts are being made to expedite arrangements as much as possible with the end of December or the first days of January.

It is expected that the delegates will spend about six weeks in India, probably returning before the end of February.

It Is A Farce, Says Kripalani

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22. "It is nothing but a big farce," said Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, when asked about the proposed Parliamentary Delegation to India. He endorsed Pandit Nehru's statement and said that no member of the proposed Delegation had real knowledge of India.

India Signing Bretton Woods Agreement On Thursday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. (U.P.A.): The Agent-General for India Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai announced today that he had received authorisation from the Government of India to sign the Bretton Woods Financial Agreement.

The signing ceremony will take place on Thursday, Dec. 27 at the offices of the United States Department of State.

RANGA'S S.O.S. TO ROWLANDS

MADRAS, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): The present Government has no right to sign the Bretton Woods Monetary Agreement until the Assembly is constituted, says Prof. N.G. Ranga M.L.A. (Central) in a telegram to Sir Archibald Rowlands, Finance Member, Government of India. Prof. Ranga has also requested the Government to suspend all action until the Central Assembly has had an opportunity to consider it.

KARACHI, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): Two more Congress candidates Mr. Newar and Vishandas and Swami Krishnan have been returned unopposed to the Sind Assembly from the Nawabshah and the Thar Parkar Constituencies their opponents having withdrawn today.

Our New Delhi Letter

The Mystery Of The Missing Information!

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The Government of India is in a holiday mood in these days. The Secretariat corridors are generally deserted, because some officials have gone out on tour and some others have gone on leave.

The 'Novel' Technique

There is a definite technique of work or of showing importance in the Government of India. One must always look busy. But let me describe the technique.

SCENE: The Government of India's Secretariat.

An official is seated in his office room, surrounded by piles and piles of files and reference books. A file lies open before the official so also several reference books, including a dictionary. A tumbler of water is placed on one side and a cup of tea; half empty on the other. An engagement desk, telephone numbers pinned on a board and several ash trays are placed on the table in appropriate situations. Several pipes, some filled and some half smoked are lying about. Telephone occasionally rings and disturbs and serenades the atmosphere of the room. The official himself is busy reading a novel.

A visitor is announced, but before he is ushered in, the novel is

The 'Novel' Technique—Col. Blimp's Pattern—The Clue Of The Red Tape—New Leak-Proof Set Up—Income And Ethics

deposited in a drawer, the officer concerned re-lights his pipe and gets busy on his file so that the visitor has to wait a few minutes before he catches his eye.

Official to his visitor: "Good morning, please be seated. Excuse me for two minutes. I must send this cable to the Secretary of State." And after two minutes: "Yes, what can I do for you." The War has been a damper to this "high reading and low working" in the Government's Secretariat.

The Bureau of Public Information has, however, maintained the old traditions all through. It works undisturbed with serenity and placidity. The Bureau has discovered enough excuse for the employment of assistant information officers, information officers, deputy information officers, additional deputy

principal information officers and so on. Still, the Bureau claims that it is still understaffed, as there is no provision for Leave Reserve. This Technique has been so perfected in the Bureau that it has now become a regular science and an art. Every officer goes about posing that he is snowed under work.

Col. Blimp's Pattern

The whole edifice of the Bureau has been modelled on the Army. The Army is still a closed book, but according to reports, in order to deal with a file, say Number one, an officer has to have the rank of a Brigadier. So also in the Bureau of Information. In order that an information officer could be in charge of one of its Provincial offices, he must hold the rank of an additional deputy principal information officer. Without this rank which incidentally carries higher salary; chaprasis would refuse to salute the officer and the "files" themselves might revolt and refuse to be dealt by him. It is natural. For it is not the love of work—they had plenty of it on the newspapers—but love of money, which had drawn them here. An officer from the Chief Press Adviser's Office, who for four years had the sole anxiety to cut down or suppress news, has now been appointed on the staff of the Bureau to do publicity. A Malaya Refugee is a whole time Information Officer, doing indispensable work of arranging railway and hotel accommodation for the visiting journalists. A third one specialises in the GAZETTE Notifications and makes paragraphs out of it.

The Clue Of The Red Tape

The most important function of the Bureau is to act as a post office between the Press and the various Departments of the Government of India. The Departments send their Press Communiqués and Press Notes to the Bureau and the Bureau sends them to the Press. It is hardly a business of the Bureau and its officers to fish for news on its own initiative. If it had its way, there would be no initiative but only Press Notes, Press Communiqués and that wonderful device called the "Unofficial Notes" under which the official propaganda is put out through the mouths of newspapers.

A journalist, if he wishes to make use of the Bureau has to think of enquiries and register them with the Information Officer dealing with the Department to which those enquiries relate. In registering these enquiries, the journalist is generally expected to give the Information Officer, the background of his enquiry and also the name of the officer, who is likely to deal with the subject matter of his enquiry. The Information officer thereupon will have the enquiry typed and sent to the officer concerned. In due course a reply will be received and conveyed to the journalist in the following terms...

"The whole question is still under examination".

"The reply to 'A' is in affirmative and to 'B' in negative. 'C' does not arise."

If the journalist is in real luck, the Information Officer might also ring up the officer concerned. The following is a specimen of conversation, which generally takes place.

Information Officer:—

"Hello, I am so and so from the Bureau of Public Information. A Press Correspondent wants to know something about such and such a matter."

THE OFFICER ON THE OTHER END OF THE TELEPHONE GIVES NECESSARY INFORMATION

Information Officer:—

"Can I give this information to the Correspondent?" Naturally this puts the Officer on his guard and arouses suspi-

cion in his mind whether he had been indiscreet. He therefore tells the Information Officer to send him the enquiry in writing. The Journalist damns his lot and gets out.

News Leak-Proof Set Up

From Rushbrook Williams, who was the first Director of Public Information, the Bureau has expanded beyond recognition. Today it competes favourably in the matter of staff with the General Headquarters, the Supply and Food Departments.

The Journalists, however got much better deal before the new dispensation called the "Joyce-Hennessy" Reorganisation, which has made the Bureau a news-leak-proof body. It is no wonder that the Home Department had to appoint a separate Public Relations Officer for itself, and the A.I.R. wants its newshawks to search for copy in the Secretariat. This is however only half the story. The Army, the Navy and the Air Force have their separate publicity organisation, called the Directorate of Public Relations. It has a modest budget of Rs. fifty-six lakhs a year.

The Indian States are doing one better. A full fledged publicity organisation has been set up by the Princes at New Delhi. A feature of a press tour, arranged recently, was that wives of at least two Press Correspondents accompanied their husbands. The Director of Publicity has explained that the first class railway fare for the journalists' wives was paid by their husbands.

Income And Ethics

The Army during the war set up a psychological organisation to test the candidates to its commissioned ranks. This organisation should be employed to investigate how and whether higher scales of salaries make a man more efficient. It is, for instance a matter for investigation whether a journalist, earning Rs. 125 a month on the staff of a newspaper became more efficient when appointed on four figure salary on the staff of the Bureau and A.I.R. But Bureau and A.I.R. are not the exceptions, the practice has become a rule in the Secretariat. Only change the label and the man becomes worth double his original salary. There are numerous instances, but one will suffice. Although the Army says that re-settlement is "Reverse-Recruiting," the Director of Recruiting has been appointed the Director-General of Re-settlement on double his original salary. Presumably the word "General" added to his original designation of Director is responsible for this rise in his pay to Rs. 3,000. Who says India is poor, India is certainly not poor, if the criterion is the salary scales of the Central Government.

Mulkraj Pays Tribute To Soviet Writers

F.S.U. Gathering Honours Stalin

The Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall was packed to capacity last evening, to hear Sgt. Mulkraj Anand who spoke on "Influence of Soviet writers on European Literature" to a gathering under the auspices of the Bombay Friends of the Soviet Union.

Sgt. Anand briefly traced the course taken by Russian literature of the pre-Revolution period bringing it down to the trend represented by Tolstoy and said: "A new world began in 1917, under the profoundly human leadership of Lenin. The tolling peopes of the Czarist empire found a new way of life based on love for the down-trodden masses under the leadership of Stalin and his comrades. They built a new culture based on love of man for man and on the healthy grandeur of collective endeavour. Their new way of life created new values and the fountain source of the influence of Soviet writers on European literature is to be found in these new values that made Soviet civilisation. It is the undying faith of the Soviet writers in the possibility of building a new life that attracts me. The one lesson that we Indian writers must learn from them is that we must positively turn our back on any attempts at revivalism and together with our people, turn resolutely to the future with an undying faith in a new India."

Sgt. Anand concluded his speech with a glowing tribute to Stalin on the eve of his birthday "Stalin the architect of the civilisation that gave us Soviet literature." Mr. R. M. Jam-bekar General Secretary All India F.S.U. who presided after thanking Sgt. Anand requested the audience to stand up to greet Stalin on the eve of his 66th birthday and like one man the meeting rose to its feet.

What the world thinks of the INDIAN ARMY



"I am proud to think of the great part played in bringing about this victory by our Indian soldiers. British and American Generals have been proud and glad to have these fine soldiers under their command. They have gained glory for themselves, their kinsmen and their country. They have established throughout the world for all time the reputation of the Indian soldier as a great fighting man."

General Sir Claude Auchinleck



The fighting men of India have created magnificent traditions of which the whole Commonwealth is proud. The future of this country depends on these men; you must help to keep them worthy of their great task. India must always have a strong, efficient and modern army; this army must have the best possible officers to lead it. You are the young men of India, the men upon whom the future of India depends. The Indian Army needs young, educated patriotic Indians; that means you!

You can obtain full details from the Secretary of your University or College or from any Recruiting Office.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 5, 2002.
Muslim: Monurram 17, 1365.
Parsi: Tir 21, 1315.
Sunrise: 7-8 a.m., Sunset: 6-8 p.m.
High tide 2-58, 14-54, Low tide 9-13, 20-40.

To-day's Engagements

Karnataka Vidyarthi Samithi meeting at 3 P.M. today at 179, Bazar Gate Street, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay, when Mrs. Alvares, and Mr. M. V. Kamath, will speak on "Constructive Programme."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Christmas—Its Meaning and Message" is the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at 5-15 p.m. to-day at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Sri Swami Paramanand Maharaj of Kasi in Hindi on "Manava Dharma" at 4 p.m. to-day.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambuddhananda of The Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall at 9 a.m. to-day. The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall at 5-15 p.m.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: Ramana Jayanthi celebrations—Ekadasi Rudrabhishekam at 7-30 A.M. to-day and Discourse in Tamil on 'Our Life' by Sri A. Parasuram of Manjeri at 5 P.M., and Drama discourse by Dr. B. K. Nadkarni with orchestra accompaniments at 9 P.M. at Bhuta Niwas, King's Circle, Matunga.

PUBLIC LECTURE on "Equality of Sexes" by Mr. H. M. Manji at 5 p.m. today at Baha'i Hall, Tell Road, Andheri.

SHRADDHANAND BALIDAN DAY: A public meeting will be held at 4-30 P.M. to-day on Chaupati sands to celebrate the anniversary when Sjt. Nagindas Master Smt. Lilavati Munshi, Pandit Akhijanand Brahmachari and others will speak on life and mission of Swami Shradhanandji.

SUBURBAN DISTRICTS NATIONALIST MUSLIMS: Mr. Adam Adil will speak on "Nationalist Muslims And Forthcoming Elections To The Provincial Assembly" at the Nationalist Muslims Hall, Opposite Police Station, Hill Road, Bandra at 6-0 p.m. to-day Mr. Husein Tyabji will preside.

MUSLIM LADIES ELECTION PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE: Meeting in Sabu Siddique Institute Hall, Shepherd Road, near Parsi Statue, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) to-day Mrs. Khurshed Khanum Jalalbhoy will preside.

THE SHIA ASSOCIATION: An inaugural General Meeting of the Shia Association will be held at 3 P.M. to-day at the Anjuman Fatawat's Hall, Mirza Ali Street, near Iranian Mosque, Bombay.

INDIAN FINE ARTS CIRCLE: Concert by Thiruvur Raghupala Sharma (vocal), R. K. Venkatrama Sastri (violin), Master Kannan (Mridangam) to-day (Sunday) at 4-25 p.m., South Indian School, Matunga.

MALAYALEE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION: The Christmas Social will be held at 3 P.M. today sharp at the V. J. T. Institute, Matunga. Dr. Alban D'Souza, will be the guest of honour.

BOMBAY ALL MALAYALEE CONFERENCE: A meeting of the delegates of the Bombay All Malayalee Conference to be held on 29th and 30th will be held in Podar College at 10 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Thirukkural by Mr. M. S. Sundaresa Alvar, Sangham prem's, 3 P.M. to-day.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CELEBRATIONS: The second annual Physical Culture Day celebrations organised by the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality will be held at 3-30 P.M. to-day at Seth Vadilal Chattrabhuji Gandhi Group of Municipal Hospitals Grounds, Rajawadi, Ghatkopar, under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. M. M. Pakwasa who will also distribute prizes to the winners in the sports competition.

KANDIVLEE VYAYAM MANDIR: The final sports of All Kandivli, Mad. Boriyil open sports competition will be held on the playgrounds of Shree Kandivli Vyayam Mandir Kandivli, West, between 2-30 and 7-0 P.M. to-day Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

FRIENDS ASSOCIATION: Public Debate on Advanced Science has Contributed to Modern Civilization at King George English School (Dadar) at 9-30 a.m. to-day.



The President and members of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference were "At Home" to H. E. Lord Wavell at Imperial Hotel, New Delhi on Dec. 17. Picture shows (Left to right): Mr. Stephens ("Statesman"); Mr. K. Punniyah ("Sind Observer"); Mr. A. S. Iyengar; Mr. Brelvi, President ("Bombay Chronicle"); Brig. Jehu (Times of India); Mr. Sahani ("National Call"); Mr. Tushar Kanti Gosh ("A. B. Patrika"); Mr. Pothan Joseph, Principal Information Officer and Mr. Desh Bandhu Gupta ("Tej").

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY Dec. 23.

BOMBAY—1.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8.30 Variety 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9-10 Programme Parade 9.15 Y. W. Ranade 9-30 Allah Rakha 9.50 Binapani Mukerjee 10.5 Mangala Apte 11-0 AIR Orchestra 11.15 Ahalyabai 11.35 Mohan Nagarkar 11.45 Amanat Ali Khan.
12.45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.0 Film Music 1-30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch Music (E) 2-30 Children's Half Hour (E) 4.20 Children's Programme (M) 5-0 Y. W. Ranade 5.15 Mangala Apte 5.40 Sajjad Husain Qureshi 5-55 Locals 6.0 Amanat Ali Khan 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6.45 Ahalyabai 7.0 Mohan Nagarkar 7.15 Y. W. Ranade 7.30 Binapani Mukerjee 7.45 Sajjad Husain Qureshi 8.5 Bhajan 8-15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 Selections 9-0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9.30 B. B. C. News 9.40 Allah Rakha 10.0 Symphonic Hour.

Training Of Sevikas

A part time training class will be held in the Congress House for the Sevikas from Tuesday, 25th December 1945 to 1st January 1946 from 2.30 p.m. to 5.40 p.m. There will be lectures held on various important and useful subjects. Also Sevikas will have to undergo further training in Volunteering and Spinning to make them fit and well disciplined Sevikas. All the Sevikas are requested to attend these classes without fail.

SEVIKAS' MEETING

Mrs. Sofia Khan, G.O.C., Congress Sevika and Kumarika Dai, writes:—There is a weekly general meeting of the Sevikas to-day as usual at 5 p.m. All Sevikas are requested to attend this meeting without fail.

CAREERS' EXHIBITION—At St. Teresa's High School, Kewladi, Girgaum, 4 to 6-15 p.m. to-day. Musical Tableau by girls of St. Anthony's School, Bellasis Road, at 6 p.m. will be followed by film show.

BOMBAY PORT FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: A meeting of the ex-students will be held in the premises at 10 a.m. to-day to discuss about the send-off to Mr. B. P. Koolurkar, the retiring Principal.

BALKAN-JI-BARI, Matunga Branch: Annual Function to be held at 9-15 a.m. to-day at the C. V. O. Jain Boarding Hall, King Circle Sjt. P. M. Chinal will be the Chief Guest. SAMASTA NAGARS: A Public Meeting of the Samasta Nagar Community to deliberate about convening the Parishad on the recommendations of the Preliminary Samiti will be held at Mangrol Mansion Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay at 4-30 p.m. to-day under the Presidentship of Hon. Justice Sir H. V. Divatia.

BOMBAY ATROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Sjt. D. C. Amin will lecture on the "FUTURE King" at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Gamdevi at 4 P.M.

POSTAL NOTICE

Monday the 24th December will be a Post and Telegraph Holiday on account of Victory Day.
All the Departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the T. S. Os, including telegraph branches of the combined Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

GURKHA V.C.



87726, Rifleman Lachhiman Gurung V.C., 8th Gurkha Rifles, photographed in the Hospital at Moradabad (131 IBGII) where he recovered from serious wounds (he lost his right hand in action.)

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY ELECTORAL ROLLS

Textile Labour Association Voters' List Prepared

In pursuance of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Electoral (Preparation Revision and Publication of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1936, the voters' lists of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, have been prepared and will be kept open from December 24 for inspection by any member of the Association or any other constituent trade union at the head office of the Association, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad, and the following places:—

Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions, Secretariat, Bombay; office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ahmedabad; office of the Collector, Ahmedabad; office of the Senior Inspector of Factories, Ahmedabad; office of the Government Labour Officer, Ahmedabad; and office of the Welfare Centre, outside Rajpur Gate Ahmedabad.

Any person aggrieved by any entry or omission in the list should submit an application in writing to the Registrar of Trade Unions for the Province of Bombay (Secretariat, Bombay) not later than 7 days from December 24 stating the grounds of his claim or objection. Any applicant aggrieved by the omission of his name in the list must establish in support of his claim that he is 21 years old is a British subject has resided in the Province of Bombay for not less than six months who employed wholly or mainly in a clerical supervisory recruiting or administrative capacity was a member or official of the union for not less than 12 months prior to September 15 1945 was not in arrears of subscription on that date and is employed within the Province of Bombay.

Any person objecting to any entry in the lists must produce the necessary evidence in support of his objection.

Third M.B.B.S. Exam. Results

The following Candidates have passed the Third M. B. B. S. Examination of the Bombay University held in November, 1945:—

NUMBERS: 7 14 19 22 24 30 31 39 40 46 74 84* 86 94 100 104 109 110 111 112 113 114 116 117 119 120 121 123 124 127 129 131 132 133 139 141 142 144 146 149 150 152 155 161 164 170 172 174 178 182 186 189 192 198 201 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 215 216 217 218 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229.

* Distinction in Forensic Medicine.

APPEAL FOR FUND FOR TILAK VIDYAPEETH

POONA, Dec. 21 (U.P.I.)—The Silver Jubilee of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth will be celebrated in January next. This decision was taken at a meeting of the graduates and well-wishers of the Vidyapeeth held here recently under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. G. Kher.

An appeal to the public to raise a fund of Rs. 2,00,000 to finance the national activities of the Vidyapeeth has been issued under the signatures of Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mr. G. V. Mavankar and others.

Tariff Board Questionnaire

BOMBAY, Dec. 22 (API): Mr. C. U. Desai, Member-Secretary of the Indian Tariff Board, says:—

The Indian Tariff Board's questionnaire relating to the Industries, viz: Caustic soda, bleaching powder, sodium thiosulphate sodium sulphate anhydrous, sodium bisulphate, phosphates, and phosphoric acid, calcium chloride, calcium carbide, and starch, is ready for issue to the manufacturers of the abovementioned articles and others who may be interested therein. Firms or persons who are interested in these industries and who desire their views to be considered by the Board may now obtain copies of the questionnaire on application to the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board.

Case Against Rao Saheb Patwardhan Withdrawn

BANGALORE, Dec. 21, (API): The case against Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Maharashtra, Congress Leader for alleged prejudicial speech made by him at Nanjangud at the time of the Mysore Students' Conference held on 8th and 9th December was withdrawn today before the Mysore District Magistrate according to a message from Nanjangud.

Counsel for the accused represented to the court that the accused did not mean nor did he intend to mean any disrespect or discourtesy to the person or throne of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The accused submitted to the court that he only referred in general in his speech and not to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. On the prosecution agreeing to withdraw the case in view of the statement made by the accused the court permitted it.

Prosecution Admits

I.N.A. ACCUSED HAD NO MERCENARY MOTIVE

Court Can Recommend Mitigation Of Sentence
If It Thinks Fit, Says Sir Noshirwan

RED FORT, DELHI, Dec. 22 (API): Sir Noshirwan Engineer, Prosecution Counsel, summing up the case against Captains Shah Nawaz and Sehgal and Lieut. Dhillon declared:

"I submit that all the charges against all the accused have been proved beyond any reasonable doubt. There is no defence in law to the charges against the accused."

"There is a good deal of evidence to the effect that what the accused did was done by them not with any mercenary motive. But out of what the accused 'bona fide' considered to be patriotic motives and impelled by a sense whether wise or misguided, of doing service to India."

"This while not affording any defence to the accused in law, may legitimately be taken into consideration on the question of punishment if the Court's findings on the charges are against the accused."

"So far as the Court is concerned its hands are tied in the matter of punishment. The minimum punishment which this Court can give is transportation for life, if the Court's finding is against the accused, but if the Court feels on the evidence before it that the case is a fit one for mitigation of punishment, it is open to the Court to add a rider to its findings and sentence to that effect for the consideration of the confirming officer."

At the request of the Judge-Advocate, the Court adjourned till Saturday, December 29, when he will sum up the case.

PROSECUTION REPLY

RED FORT DELHI, Dec. 22, (A. P. I.): Sir Noshirwan P. Engineer, Counsel for prosecution in the first I.N.A. trial, delivered his reply to the Defence Counsel address to-day.

Sir Noshirwan first dealt with the charge relating to the waging of war. The evidence, he said, showed that all the accused recruited men for the I.N.A., took part in the organization of the I.N.A., gave directions and orders for fighting against His Majesty's forces and themselves fought against them.

The evidence established beyond doubt not only that all the three accused joined the I.N.A. immediately after the fall of Singapore but that they also tried by means of lectures to make other prisoners of war forsake their allegiance to the Crown.

"All the accused" Sir Noshirwan said "admit having fought against the forces of the King. In view of that admission, it is not necessary to deal at length with the evidence establishing that fact."

As regards the defence application to exclude the evidence of coercion, the Advocate-General submitted that no such application could be entertained. The prosecution tendered that evidence on the ground that it was entitled to show that the accused tried to win over other prisoners of war from their allegiance to the crown in order to join them in waging war against the King and to show the conditions under which they did the recruiting work.

It would be, however, Sir Noshirwan said, for the Court to decide after considering the whole defence (a) whether in fact atrocities were committed in order to make prisoners of war join the I.N.A. (b) whether the accused were aware of such atrocities and with such knowledge continued to press the Indian P.O.W. to join the I.N.A. and (c) whether they held out veiled threats as to what would happen if they did not join the I.N.A.

MALREATMENT

There was ample evidence to prove that not only the men of the Indian army but the officers also were brutally treated if they refused to join the I.N.A. Counsel then proceeded to quote extensively from the depositions of prosecution witnesses.

The numerous desertions which took place in the I.N.A. were very significant. As soon as men and even officers of the I.N.A. got an opportunity to leave the I.N.A. they did so and reported to their authorities. It is submitted," Sir Noshirwan said, "that the inference to be drawn from these significant desertions is that a large part of the I.N.A. had been made to join the army under compulsion. It is submitted that there is ample and trustworthy evidence in support of the fact that gross atrocities were perpetrated by the officers and men of the I.N.A. who were in charge of the concentration camp."

Col. Loganadan had said in his evidence that once a case of atrocity came to his notice when a man was

admitted to hospital suffering from gangrene in the ankle. Col. Loganadan made a report about it but got no reply.

Mr. Desai: Col. Loganadan did not say so. If the Advocate-General's statement is intended to be a quotation, it is a misquotation.

Advocate-General: The actual words used by Col. Loganadan were that he personally came to know of a "gross case of torture." I am prepared to substitute the word "torture" for "atrocity."

Mr. Desai said that at any rate there was nothing to suggest that torture was committed in order to compel men to join the I.N.A.

AYER'S ASSERTION

A significant corroboration of the fact that there were atrocities appeared in the leaflet styled "Our Struggle" by Rash Behari Bose. The document which was filed as an exhibit was published under the authority of the Indian Independence League. Mr. Ayer, who was in charge of the Publicity Department of the Headquarters of the Indian Independence League in East Asia, asserted that the army was raised voluntarily. When confronted with pamphlet, he said that he did not remember having read the particular passage referring to the atrocities meted out to officers and men of the Indian Army to make them join the I.N.A.

In the evidence of Capt Arshad he said that the relations between

Rash Behari Bose and Capt. Mohan Singh were not too cordial. The suggestion was that Mr. Rash Behari Bose in that pamphlet made allegations against Mohan Singh which were not true. Mr. Ayer, however, said that so far as he knew no protest was made against that passage by anybody. The evidence made it clear that Mohan Singh had a large number of friends and followers in the I.N.A. It was impossible to conceive that, if that passage contained an allegation which was not true, no protest should have been made by any of Mohan Singh's friends.

VEILED THREATS TO P.O.W.s.

"It was not part of the prosecution case," Sir Noshirwan said, "that the accused themselves committed or helped to commit any atrocities on prisoners of war; but it was the case of the prosecution that the accused held out veiled threats meaning thereby that the threats conveyed were that, unless that P.O.W.s joined the I.N.A. they might have to suffer tortures and be the victims of atrocities. As Counsel for the Crown, it is my duty to concede and I concede, that the evidence does not support this averment. The question, however, remains whether the accused themselves had knowledge of any atrocities that were committed in the concentration camp. There can, of course, be no presumption that the accused had any such knowledge but knowledge might be inferred from such evidence as there is on record."

Sir Noshirwan added: "If the court come to the conclusion that the atrocities were committed and that such atrocities were a matter of public notoriety, and that the accused could not have been ignorant of them, the court may come to the conclusion that they had knowledge of such atrocities."

There was no doubt, and in fact I had not been attempted to deny that the accused recruited men for the I.N.A. by delivering lectures asking them to join it. The further fact as to whether they did it with knowledge of any atrocities that might have been perpetrated could only be a matter of aggravation.

International Law, the Advocate-General argued, did not come into this case at all either as regards the jurisdiction of the court or as regards the law to be administered by it.

INSURGENCE AND BELLIGERENCY

"This court," Sir Noshirwan said "is not sitting as an international court. It has not to decide questions between different states or between one state and a subject of another state."

While repeating the submission that no question of International Law could or did arise in this case Sir Noshirwan further submitted that even according to principles of international law there was no obligation on the part of a state to give recognition of belligerency to the insurgents. "Unless such recognition is given by the state itself, there is no

immunity for the persons taking part in the insurrection. Further the recognition of insurrection by another state does not affect in any way the parent state so far as its own subjects who are insurgents are concerned."

Sir Noshirwan quoted passages from Oppenheim's International Law in support of his argument.

In the present case, Sir Noshirwan went on, there was no revolutionary state and no civil war. There was no contention between two states. There was no recognition by the present Government of the insurgent as a belligerent state or as having belligerent rights. There was no war in the eyes of the legitimate government. There was no occupation of national territory by the insurgents, no administration by them of a substantial or indeed any part of national territory. No part of country was in their hands which they could call their part of the country. There was no revolutionary state, much less any safe state. The so-called revolutionary state did not defeat, much less utterly defeat the mother state, nor can it be said that the mother state ceased to make efforts to subdue the revolutionary state or that the mother state was incapable of bringing the revolutionary state back under its sway.

Sir Noshirwan submitted that it was beyond dispute that recognition by a third state of belligerent rights in a conflict between a parent state and its insurgents was a matter of policy and did not affect the present trial at all. The communique published by the Government of India and the statements made in the House of Commons were irrelevant to the question. Even if they were relevant, they did not amount to an admission of justification as regards the conduct of those who joined the I.N.A. "Many, if not most, of the considerations urged on behalf of the defence may be appropriate to be urged before a legislative body which enacts legislation but are entirely irrelevant before a court administering law."

GOVERNMENT ONLY ON PAPER

After analysing the evidence of Mr. S. A. Ayer, Col Loganadan and Mr. Dina Nath who was a director of the Azad Hind Bank, Sir Noshirwan said: "One may ask oneself the question as to what it was that the Provisional Government of Free India governed. It did not own nor was it in occupation of any inch of territory. Not a pie of tax or revenue was recovered. It was supposed to be a Provisional Government of Free India. Such activities therefore, if any, as it pursued in Malaya cannot be said to be in exercise of any function as regards the Government of Free India. In fact, as the name itself indicates, it was supposed to come into existence as a government if and when the Japanese, after conquering India, handed it over to the Indians. It was a government only on paper. There was in fact no government."

As regards the recognition of the Provisional Government of Free India by Japan and her allies, the evidence clearly established that the recognition by Japan was for its own object in order to enable it to win the war. It was Japan who made arrangements with Germany for getting Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to come from Germany to Malaya. Mr. Sunmichi Matsumoto, the Japanese Foreign Office official, in his evidence had said that Japan's recognition of the Provisional Government would help Japan in its war efforts. As regards Japan sending her minister to the Provisional Government, Mr. Hachiya admitted that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose refused to have anything to do with him because he had no credentials.

The Advocate-General submitted that Andamans or Nicobar islands or even an inch of any other territory was ever ceded to the provisional government. As a matter of fact, Japan has no right to cede any territory, even if it wanted to.

ARSHAD'S EVIDENCE COLOURED

Sir Noshirwan argued that the I.N.A. did not administer any "liberated areas" at all. Such of the area referred to by the defence was in the Manipur State on the border of Burma

According to a letter dated June 21, 1944 from Subhas Chandra Bose to Col. Loganadan, the Azad Hind Dal had just been started. Mr. Bose wrote: "It is a semi-military organization consisting of civilians and administrators who will be going to India in the wake of our victorious armies." Sir Noshirwan pointed out that from about the end of June or beginning of July, 1944, the Japanese and the units of the I.N.A. that

were there began to retreat. The evidence given by Capt. Arshad was coloured by a desire to make it favourable to the defence.

Referring to defence arguments on the evidence of Col. Kitson to whom Capt. Sehgal surrendered, the Advocate-General contended that it could not be suggested that a leading company commander to whom Capt. Sehgal surrendered had or could have any authority either to grant belligerency or to recognise belligerent rights.

Sir Noshirwan went on to say that in the statements of all the accused it was attempted to make out that the Indian P.O.W. were left in the lurch to face the consequences of the surrender by themselves. That was not true. It was under the orders of the Japanese authorities that the British P.O.W. were separated from Indian P.O.W. It was not suggested and it could not be suggested that British P.O.W. expected to receive or in fact received better treatment from the Japanese than the Indian P.O.W.

WHAT HUNT SAID

As Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan said in his statement Col Hunt on that occasion said: "To-day, I on behalf of the British Government, hand you over to the Japanese Government whose orders you will obey as you have done ours." The Advocate-General said: Of course Col. Hunt said this under the orders of the Japanese authorities. It is difficult to conceive what else could have been said on an occasion like this. Even if no statement had been made by Col. Hunt, the consequences and the result of surrender would have been exactly the same. There is no justification for saying that the Indian P.O.W. were handed over like cattle by the British to the Japanese. The British P.O.W. were similarly surrendered.

Referring to the suggestion in the statements of the accused that their object in joining the I.N.A. was to prevent indiscriminate looting and other crime in India as in Malaya after the Japanese entry, Sir Noshirwan said: "This evidence clearly establishes the fact that all the accused did everything they could to enable the Japanese to conquer India. In fact, they insisted on the Japanese authorities giving them an active part in the fight at the front. It is also significant that even after the Japanese began to retreat from Manipur and Kohima, the accused kept on fighting in Burma and in fact were anxious that the Japanese should overrun India."

DUAL ALLEGIANCE

On the question of dual allegiance, Sir Noshirwan quoted an appeal case, which, he said, was a complete answer to the contention that the accused no longer owed allegiance because the Crown failed to protect them. "As a matter of fact," said Sir Noshirwan, "the British Government did succeed in protecting India against the Japanese. The fact that up to a certain stage the fortunes of war were against Great Britain can make no difference in the question."

As regards the contention that in India there was no such thing as treason, Sir Noshirwan said: "Treason is an offence against the State. High treason has been defined as an offence committed against the duty of allegiance. The essence of waging war against the King is that the offence is against the duty of allegiance. It is an offence against the State."

"It is submitted," said Sir Noshirwan, "that notwithstanding all that has been said about the formation of a Provisional Government and the immunity which it is supposed to have given to the accused, what the accused did was nothing else than joining the enemy in acts of hostility against His Majesty the King."

DESERTION

"It is argued there was no charge of desertion or any breach of duty on the part of the accused as prisoners of war. It is submitted that it was not necessary to have any separate charge of desertion. Desertion was the first step taken by them in connection with the offence of waging war against the King. Not only did they desert the Army, they actually waged war against the King."

"It must be remembered that the accused were not merely civil subjects but Indian Commissioned Officers in the Indian Army. If they waged war against the King, it necessarily implies previous desertion by them from the army. They could not have fought against His Majesty's forces without first deserting the army in which they held commissions."

Sir Noshirwan went on to contest the argument that Court Martial had no authority to try the case and that the trial was illegal.

Analysing evidence on the charge (Continued on page 13)

Tatas-I. C. I. Dyestuffs Agreement

JOINT COMPANY TO BE DEVELOPED UNDER CHAIRMAN APPOINTED BY THE FORMER

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

India will shortly have a dyestuffs industry of her own. Inquiries made by the Associated Press of India have elicited the information that Messrs. Tatas and Imperial Chemical Industries are going ahead with a joint scheme agreed upon some time ago, but held in abeyance owing to the war, for the establishment in India of an industry for the manufacture of the whole range of dyestuffs, and the rapid development of the industry to the fullest extent possible.

UNDER INDIAN CONTROL

For this purpose a public company will be formed in which both the capital and directorate will be predominantly Indian.

As a first step, Tatas and I. C. I. will jointly form a development company, under a chairman appointed by Tatas, to undertake the necessary preliminary work and, in due course, to promote and manage the public manufacturing company.

I. C. I.'S PART

The scheme provides for complete disclosure by I. C. I. of all the technical information and knowledge at their disposal during the currency of the agreement, which will be for a term of 20 years, thus making readily available to India technical data and secret processes acquired and developed over a long period of years.

Under the agreement, the importation of dyestuffs into India by I. C. I. will be progressively reduced in proportion to the development of manufacture in the country. The agreement further provides that until such time as manufacture in India is capable of meeting the full demand of the country, dyestuffs made in India and those imported by I. C. I. will be sold jointly, so as to make available to the consumer a full range of products at all times.

It is pointed out that by virtue of this agreement India will be able shortly to establish, under Indian control, a highly important and complex industry vital to the economic development of the country, without incurring the prolonged delays and heavy expenditure involved in building up unaided the vast experience and research required for the purpose.

SHYAMAPRASAD TO JOIN CONGRESS?

There is a possibility that Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherji, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, may join the Congress.

According to the political correspondent of the Communist Party organ, the 'People's Age', negotiations are said to be going on between the parties concerned.

He writes, "To counterbalance Sarat Bose, it is said, negotiations with Shyamaprasad have been started. It is known that Gandhiji sent a letter to Shyamaprasad and Nehru and Patel met him. The rumour goes that Shyamaprasad is likely to join the Congress. Though the Mahasabha Secretary has recently contradicted this, many think that it is likely that Shyamaprasad will come to a deal with the Congress leaders. Dr. B. C. Roy is supposed to be the intermediary."

CLERK IN CITY

FIRM REMANDED

Suspected To Have Misappropriated Rs. 1,600

Bombay, Saturday. Charandas Gyanchand was arrested by the Bombay Police on the charge that he misappropriated a sum of Rs. 1,600 belonging to his employers. The suspect who was a clerk in a silk firm at Sheikh Memon street was ordered to be remanded into custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, today.

Theft Of Military

Officer's Revolver Alleged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bashir Ahmed Goolam Ahmed who is alleged to have stolen a revolver belonging to a military warrant officer was enlarged on bail at the Esplanade Court this morning.

Travancore Bans Muslim Conference

MADRAS, Dec. 22 (O.P.I.): Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, a prominent Muslim Leaguer of Madras in a statement says that he has received information that the All-Travancore Muslim Conference scheduled to be held on December 23, under his presidency has been banned by the Travancore Government.

Institute Of Indian Unity

Sir Sultan Ahmed's Plea At Punjab Varsity Convocation

LAHORE, Dec. 21 (A.P.I.): Sir Sultan Ahmed, addressing the annual Convocation of the Punjab University today, suggested the establishment of a countrywide organisation to combat communalism and remove ideological separatism.

The organisation, he said, may be called the Institute of Indian Unity, but it should have nothing to do with party politics and controversial interests. The institute should, undertake to familiarise good things in one another's cultural heritage and the things that are common. College unions may well be associated with this cultural drive. Our political and economic future is equally to be the concern of the institute, but of a more academic study of the necessities and benefits of a common destiny.

Stressing the urgency of taking up "human relations" as a compulsory subject in all Indian universities, Sir Sultan said: "I lay a good deal of stress on communicating the cultural heritage of the Hindu-Muslim contact through properly graded text books from degree courses right down to the primary classes in our schools so that the tradition of unity may soak its way into the heart of the whole younger generation."

Dealing with students' role in politics, Sir Sultan declared: "His business today is to know, to learn, to concentrate on perfecting his mental machinery, so that tomorrow when he will be called upon to do things he may do well. To that end he is to keep his eyes seeing, mind thinking and miss nothing that comes his way. Let him trace these impressions to his mental laboratory and there put these to a rigid searching test. His detachment is not to be an indifference but a discipline. Academy is not to mean aloofness but is to serve as blinkers to prevent him from being distracted by attraction that lie out of his way."

Russo-Hungarian Commercial Treaty Ratified

BUDAPEST, Dec. 21. (Reuters): The National Supreme Council, the highest Hungarian constitutional body today ratified the Russo-Hungarian Commercial Treaty, which was earlier adopted by the Political Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly.

The treaty amends the original exclusive clause, leaving open the possibility of Hungary concluding similar treaties with other countries.

The writer adds that he has just returned from a visit to Canada and the United States where hotels and Indian restaurants are well supplied with rice, and it seems a pity that at the heart and centre of the Empire, we, Indian youngsters, who are expected to be the backbone of the nation, should be semi-starved.

No Hope Of Substantial Price Reduction

Hydari Claims That Textile Consumers In India Are Better Off Than Elsewhere

Complaints by consumers and criticisms of Government's policy of gradual price reduction in cloth were answered by Sir Akbar Hydari, Member for Information and Broadcasting and Industries and Civil Supplies, Government of India, at a meeting of the Textile Control Board, on Friday prior to the severing of official relations between him and the Board.

CONSUMERS' INTEREST

"Referring to the complaint made on behalf of consumers, Sir Akbar said that unfortunately in India, the consumer was always complaining, but seldom helping. A good deal of the black-markets, a good deal of the corruption, was due to the fact that the consumer in India was passive. Even so, Sir Akbar did not think that the consumer of cotton textiles, in so far as supplies and prices were concerned, had, considering world conditions, really so much to complain. When looked at the level of prices abroad of Cotton Textiles, it would be found that the level of cotton textiles prices in India was lower than elsewhere. The consumer in this country was better off in the matter of supplies of Cotton Textiles than the consumer in United Kingdom. Government in his Department, had always put itself forward as the supporter of the consumer and Government's relations—Government's whole policy—vis-a-vis the Textile Control Board had been in aid of the consumer's interest.

"Why should we have undertaken a policy of price reduction", Sir Akbar said, "had it not been for the consumer? Why should we have pressed on a drive for increased production but in support of the consumer? You know that we have fought a not unsuccessful battle in keeping down the level of exports of cloth. For whose sake was it done?"

TRIBUTE TO MILLOWNERS

Paying a tribute to the Industry, Sir Akbar said: "The Industry under the aegis of the Textile Control Board

had accepted regimentation of no mean order. Ask any industrialist elsewhere and he will tell you how he hates to have his production interfered with, his varieties cut down, his prices regulated and so on. The Industry has had its black sheep; but by and large the Indian Textile Industry has loyally carried out the behests of the Textile Control Board.

Replying to the criticisms that Government had not forced substantive successive reductions on the Industry after the first 40% reduction in 1943, Sir Akbar Hydari stated that it was a very difficult decision to take, and he accepted on behalf of Government the responsibility for adopting a policy of gradualness. Cloth was insufficient and it was still insufficient. A steep reduction in prices with the lack of sufficient and trained administrative staff, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, would have increased black-marketing. The consumer would not have gained much and the only person who would have benefited would be the black-marketeer. It was with considerable degree of hesitation that he had accepted the policy of gradualness; but in the light of experience, he felt that Government had adopted a sounder policy, a more realistic though a less spectacular one. Government shared with Board the responsibility for price reductions. He revealed that the Board had generally accepted Government's suggestions in that regard.

Mr. Dharma Vira, Textile Commissioner, said that not only had the looms that were reported to be idle before the war had started working, but a considerable number of additional looms had been brought into commission, as a result of the demand for handloom cloth. This had led to increased demand for yarn. The position about the supply of yarn to handloom weavers was such as could not be viewed with any sense of complacency despite the operation of the yarn distribution scheme.

I.N.A. ACCUSED HAD NO MERCENARY MOTIVE

(Continued from page 12)
of abatement of murder against Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan, Sir Noshirwan submitted that evidence clearly showed that Mohd. Hussain was sentenced to death by Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan and the sentence was to be carried out under battalion arrangements. Khazin Shah, the battalion commander, ordered Aya Singh to give the order for firing and Mohd. Hussain was shot dead pursuant to such order. The evidence left no doubt as to the identity of Mohd. Hussain.

CHARGES AGAINST DHILLON

Dealing with the charge of murder of four sepoy against Lt. Dhillon and the charge of abatement of murder against Capt. Sahgal, Sir Noshirwan said that documentary evidence on these charges was conclusive.

In his statement Capt. Sahgal had admitted that the four sepoy were found guilty and sentenced to death, but said that the sentence was not carried out, and the convicts, like many others who were similarly tried and sentenced about that time, had been pardoned on their expressing regret and giving an assurance not to misbehave in future. Capt. Sahgal had said that the fact of a sentence having been passed was used for its propaganda value. Lt. Dhillon had said that the sentence passed on these men were subsequently remitted by the Divisional Commander and were never executed.

But Capt. Sahgal and Lt. Dhillon seemed to have overlooked the special Order of the Day dated March 19 1945 signed by Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan, Divisional Commander. In this document, which had not been challenged in cross-examination, it was clearly stated that the sentence of death was carried out at 19.00 hrs. on March 6, 1945.

Mr. Dhillon said: "The Order of the day is not evidence. Direct evidence is the only evidence; Let Council for Prosecution tackle that."

Sir N. P. Engineer: The document has been proved.

Mr. Desai: The signature has been proved, not the document.

SIR Noshirwan (warming up) I say the document has been proved and I do not propose to argue the matter. The Advocate-General concluded by submitting that all the charges had been proved against the accused and that "the patriotic motive" which according to them implied their acts would not afford any defence, but might be taken into consideration on the question of punishment.

The court adjourned till Dec. 29.

A.I. EDITORS' CONFERENCE

Next Session To Be Held At Allahabad In February

BOMBAY, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, at its last meeting held in New Delhi, decided to hold the next annual session of the Conference at Allahabad on the 16th, 17th and 18th February, 1946.

Nominations for the presidency it is announced should be sent to the Secretary, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, Prospect Chambers Annex, Hornby Road, Bombay, so as to reach him on or before Monday, the 7th January, 1946.

CITY OIL WORKERS' STRIKE

Mayor Promises To Do His Best To End Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The strike situation amongst the workers of the Burmah Shell, Caltex and Standard Oil Companies remains unchanged today. There is a complete strike in the installations of all these three companies all the workers having come out.

Mr. H. R. Pardivala and Mr. S. G. Athavale, the President and Secretary respectively, of the National Oil Workers' Union addressed the workers of the Caltex and Standard Oil Companies this morning. Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy addressed another meeting of the Burmah Shell oil workers who are not members of the Union. Mr. Abid Ali was appointed by a unanimous vote of the Burmah Shell workers as their spokesman.

After these meetings, Mr. Pardivala and Mr. Athavale, on behalf of the workers of the Caltex and Standard Oil Companies, and Mr. Abid Ali on behalf of the Burmah Shell workers interviewed the Mayor of Bombay and placed before him the grievances and the demands of the workers and explained to him the present situation. It is understood that the Mayor gave them a sympathetic hearing and promised to use his good offices not only in the interests of the workers, but also in the interests of the public who are seriously inconvenienced owing to the continuance of the strike.

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CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 22. As anticipated after the teilmandi settlement, the local cotton market firmed up under increased buying and short covering. January opened at Rs. 424/8 and advanced to Rs. 429 while March was quoted at Rs. 440/8. Some sales of January were being transferred to March and the difference narrowed. Thereafter January was quoted at Rs. 428/4.

There was renewed short covering and January improved to Rs. 430/4. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	429 0 0
I.C.C. March	441 0 0
I.C.C. May	450 8 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.
I.C.C. Jan. High 423, Lowest 420/1/2. Closing at 3.30 p.m. 421-1/2.
I.C.C. March highest 431-1/2, Lowest 434-1/2. Closing at 3.30 p.m. 435-1/4.
I.C.C. May highest 447-1/2, Lowest 444-1/2. Closing at 3.30 p.m. 445-1/4.
Karachi 4F Jan. Highest 450/6, Lowest 44/12/0, Closing at 3.30 p.m. 44/15/3.

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 809 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

GOLD & SILVER

The Bullion Market was quietly steady to-day with a moderate business passing. In the absence of any important speculative activity, Forward Gold was quoted at Rs. 82/5 and Forward Silver was done at Rs. 133/8. The market ruled very steady and finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver 99 per cent	Rs. as p.
fineness	134 9 0
Ready Silver 96 per cent	
fineness	133 15 0
Forward Silver	133 15 0
Ready Gold	82 13 0
Forward Gold	82 10 0
Sovereigns	59 4 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.
Tata Ordinary 490, Tata Deferred 2740. Indian Iron 58/8, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 480, Bombay Dyeing 2260, Central India 450, Century 960 Gokak 340, Kohinoor 715, Simplex 339, Andhra Valley 1835, Tata Hydro 216/4, Tata Power 1960, Associated Cement 245, Belapur 256/4, Bombay Burma (Old) 595.

ASSAM TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore (Rupees one crore only) of three months' Government of Assam Treasury Bills were opened on Saturday the 22nd December. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,00,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99.13.9 and above were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs. One Crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 8.8.6 per cent per annum.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, Dec. 21. Chicago grains ruled firm under the leadership of rye with May contract advancing the five cent limit. This was attributed to rye acreage being smaller than anticipated and strength of Winnipeg market. Heavy export demands were also helpful with France reported to have purchased overnight an undisclosed amount of wheat for January shipments. December Deleted (1.80 1/2 bid), May 1.80 1/2 bid (1.80 1/2 bid), July 1.77 7/8 to 1.77 7/8 (1.77 3/8 to 1.77 3/8), September 1.75 to 1.75.

WORTH STREET QUIET

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, (U. P. A.): On the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market, trading was inactive to-day. After the close of business the market will close until Wednesday. Traders believed that the market has about completed trading for the balance of the year.

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MINERVA

Danish-British Troops' Clash?

Copenhagen Contradicts Moscow Radio Report

LONDON, Dec. 22. (A.P.A.): Moscow radio last night reported "clashes" on the Danish-German frontier between British and Danish troops.

The Moscow radio heard news last night stated that "during the recent period a number of clashes took place on the Danish-German frontier between British and Danish troops."

The broadcast gave no details of the clashes other than quoting a Tass message from Copenhagen that a former lieutenant of the Hitlerite army, who maintained he was a communications officer attached to British troops, refused to open his cases for inspection by the Danish guards and was seriously wounded.

(An unofficial Danish source in Copenhagen said he was inclined to doubt that clashes had taken place.)

British war office authorities could not be immediately reached for a statement.

The radio said the "clashes" took place because the British do not permit the Danes to search the luggage of soldiers of the German army, who are sent from Denmark to Germany.

"The Danes decided to search the luggage of the Germans as they approached the frontier," the radio quoted Tass. "But it appeared that the Germans considered themselves under a regime of special protection and do not wish to submit themselves to the demands of the Danish frontier troops."

"On December 19, Danish frontier troops confiscated several tons of Danish goods from German soldiers and officers."

Reports Denied

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22. (A.P.A.)—Moscow radio reports of clashes between Danish and British soldiers on the Danish-German frontier are without foundation, the Associated Press of America was told late Friday by Danish Minister of Defense Harald Petersen.

Lieutenant General Goertz, director of the War Ministry, also declared that no clashes of this kind have been reported so far.

MARSHALL MEETS CHIANG

CHUNGKING, Dec. 22. (Reuter): General George Marshall, the new United States Ambassador to China, began talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kaishek in Nanking last night.

Madame Chiang Kai Shek was present at the meeting. A Chinese Central Government spokesman today stated that no proposal for immediate truce in China had been made by Communists. "Officially or formally to the Central Government." He described yesterday's statement from Communist headquarters that the Chinese Communist party had proposed immediate unconditional ceasefire as "propaganda."

New York Cotton Market Irregular

NEW YORK, Dec. 21. New York Cotton Market opened quiet and was dull throughout the morning as holiday influences dominated uppermost. Early small declines were due to overnight hedges and further moderate tax selling which found demand still mostly in different. Easter trend or securities though was not considered important on Wall Street stimulated mild local selling. Thereafter prices drifted idly with scattered pre-holiday evening up rallying near months a point or two while, distant, were neglected. Export demands continued to be the chief influence but the market appeared to lack other stimulator which undoubtedly accentuates pre-holiday caution.

NEW YORK COTTON

January	24.47-08
March	24.67-01
March highest (3 p.m.)	24.67-01
March lowest (10.28 a.m.)	24.62-04
May	24.59-00
July	24.40-05
October	23.44-03
December	23.34-02
January	23.31-03
Middling Spot	25.25-01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	24.65-02
May	24.62-02
July	24.39-04
October	23.47-04
December	23.38-03
Middling Spot	24.35

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

March	24.64
May	24.55
July	24.31

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

Thorez's New Job

PARIS.—The reform of the French civil service—the main aim is to have fewer officials of higher quality and with better pay—is one of the major points in General Charles de Gaulle's new programme.

There have been complaints for years in France that there are too many officials, too much red-tape, and too much out-of-date routine. But now, for the first time, there is to be a serious effort to modernise the service, which is still running on the pre-typewriter, pre-wireless ideas of Napoleon.

A Communist Minister, and the principal personality inside his Party, M. Maurice Thorez, will be in all-over charge of this reform. He will be aided by experts and probably by a Parliamentary commission.

In the past, civil servants' pay in France has been on a low level, with the result that the higher ranks of the service tended to be closed to those who were without private sources of income, or else there was a constant temptation to be amenable to undue influence.

Vichy's Funk Holes

State employees including the State railways today number 2,083,000, including 220,000 on the permanent establishment list of the War Office. This means that one person in 20 in France is on the Government's payroll. Before the war the figure was 1,845,000. Since 1939 there has been an increase of 13 per cent, chiefly due to the semi-fascist system of corporations, known as Committees of Organisation, which the Vichy Government introduced to control the distribution of raw materials and the sale of commodities.

There have been many complaints, especially from left-wing parties, that since the liberation, not enough energy has been shown in getting rid of these committees of Organisation, which are often described in left-wing papers as "funk-holes" of Vichyite officials.

Law And Liquidation In Italy

MILAN.—Germany's major war criminals are facing trial at Nuremberg, but in Italy there has been no dramatic retribution of major Fascist criminals, and there will be none. What punishment has been inflicted has been unofficial.

But feeling over the purge is still so strong that Signor Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Socialist Party and High Commissioner for the Purge Commission, has himself recently been the object of strong attacks following publication in a hostile press of documents demonstrating that he participated in the Fascist movement in its earliest phase immediately after the first war.

This fact has been long well-known in political circles and Nenni has

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never attempted to conceal it. But it has come as a shock to the general public, including the Socialist rank and file, who feel that the chief purger should be as blameless as Caesar's wife.

'Feeling' Still Strong

It has become hard to keep track of the purge laws promulgated by successive Governments—the first in Brindisi two years ago, the last in Rome the day. Meanwhile, a purge on what was formerly considered an impossible scale has been carried out without the aid of any law. Killings of Fascists or alleged Fascists in Central and especially North Italy during the upheavals of last Spring, are said to have accounted for 40,000 lives, several thousands in each of the major liberated cities.

Yet it would cost the political life of any Government party leader—there are six parties ranging from Liberals on the right to Communists on the left—to argue that the purge is concluded and the time now ripe for reconciliation.

11,000 Cases Pending

Eleven thousand court cases are said to be pending, based on a law

Powerful crosscurrents are at work in Europe these days. Here is another selection of "Background to the News" dispatches, prepared for you by a team of Reuter Correspondents at their posts in Europe's news centres.

France is cutting the red tape—a Paris dispatch tells you how and why Italy's purge of war criminals has been unofficial—Prague has seen a mighty gathering of students from all parts of the world—Belgium is looking to her elections, due next Saturday.

promulgated by the Government which came into existence just after the liberation of Rome. The widest definition of a "Fascist offence" contained in this law is that an accused person has "contributed with significant actions to the maintenance of the Fascist regime in power." More serious offences are those of having participated in the plot which initiated Fascist rule in 1922, or in the annulment of popular liberties by Mussolini's repressive decrees of two years later.

The gravest offences, punishable with death, come under the heading of collaboration with the enemy, that is with the Germans, subsequent to Marshal Badoglio's armistice with the Allies of September, 1943.

Cause For Suspicion

Since the last two chief purge commissioners were professors of the doctrine of class war, there is acute suspicion among non-proletarians that the purge is being used to punish not Fascists but well-to-do and successful people who, almost in the nature of things, enjoyed the favour and confidence of the former regime.

The arrest of the millionaire brothers Scalera is the latest example of purging applied to those whom the extreme left consider 'enemies of the people' and, for that reason, Fascists rather than for any manifest political adherence to Mussolini's movement.

Alarm at the use of the purge weapon against the upper and even the middle classes as such pervades the Liberal and, to some extent, the Christian Democrat elements in the present coalition Government. Recent amendments to the procedure may have been intended merely to ensure a more expeditious application of justice.

Students Meet

In Prague

PRAGUE: Students from all parts of the world are now on their way home again after deciding in Prague the part they hope to play in the future world.

Primarily, they agreed to oppose Fascist or anti-Democratic tendencies wherever they appear.

Prague, which for six years had seen and heard nothing but Germans, gave a real welcome to the delegates. Flags of all nations represented were flown, the President and members of the Czechoslovak Cabinet arranged parties, and the Czechs tightened their own belts, in order to

be able to offer the delegates the 'best of the best'.

The serious part of the programme before the World Students' Congress was devoted to the commemoration of International Students' day, and to business meetings. These last included reports from delegates about the students' fight for freedom, the state of universities and relief measures necessary to enable the students of occupied countries to carry on with their work.

The Belgian Chessboard

BRUSSELS.—Belgium is already in the throes of an election campaign, although the elections—the first to be held since April, 1939—are still at least four months ahead.

M. Achille van Acker, the Prime Minister, now spends most of his week-ends making election speeches in the provinces and is said to have accepted already 40 invitations to speak in the next few weeks. Most of his colleagues, save the two communist ministers, are showing signs of similar activity.

Five principal parties will fight the elections; and never before in Belgium's history have party organisers been so much in the dark about their respective chances. This general ig-

norance about party strengths is deepened by the uncertainty about how the internal and international political situations will develop between now and next March or April, when the elections will take place.

No Definite Programme

Political leaders are therefore naturally cautious in committing their parties to anything definite, save on those issues where compromise is impossible.

Such an issue, for most of the parties, is the question of King Leopold, at present living in exile with his family in Geneva and who can only return to Belgium if invited to do so by Parliament.

All the four parties forming the present government are opposed to his return. The Catholics, representing the right wing of the Belgian political scene, who in the 1939 elections gained the largest block of seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, are as a body strongly in favour of his effective restoration to the throne.

But one of the great problems of Belgian politics is to know how much of a body the Catholics represent. Traditionally the strongest political organisation in the country, the "Catholic Party" up to three months ago had formed part of every government for 60 years. Now its place is largely being taken by the Christian Socialist Party which by adopting an advanced social policy aims to capture that part of the Socialist electorate which has been offended by the socialist Party's uncompromisingly hostile attitude to King Leopold.

The left wing of the old Catholic Party has broken right away to form the Belgian Democratic Union which is definitely anti-Leopold.

Socialist Plank

The next largest party after the Catholics in the present parliament are the Socialists, who are represented in the Government by the two most influential ministers—M. Achille van Acker, the Prime Minister, and M. Paul-Henri Spaak, the Foreign Minister. The main party plank which has so far appeared in M. Van Acker's election speeches is a claim to the credit due for the achievements of the Government in restoring Belgium's economic life. As the most important party in the Government coalition the Socialists are naturally particularly accessible to attack, and the Catholic opposition, for their most bitter onslaughts, have fastened on to the Government's handling of the royal quest on.

The largest bloc of ministers in the Cabinet are the six Liberals, whose presence in such number is generally

taken as being a demonstration that the coalition is in no way a "Popular Front" one. Representing great industrial interests, the Liberal Party is of great wealth and its organ, 'Le Soir', is the principal newspaper in Belgium. At a recent congress it was decided to begin a campaign to line up the middle classes behind the party.

An Unknown Factor

The only one of the five great parties which has so far showed no signs of entering the election campaign is the Communist Party—probably the best organised and claiming an inscribed membership of 120,000. As in other occupied countries the Communist party has emerged from the war with a strong resistance organisation as its basis. Represented in the Government by two ministers—to one of whom, M. Edgar Lalmand, goes the credit for Belgium's healthy food situation—the Communists form the only party to whom all political commentators accord a certain gain in their present slight parliamentary strength. But the prospects of the Communists are dependent perhaps to a greater extent than those of other parties on the course of international developments.

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GANDHI-CASEY MEETING AGAIN

SWARAJ WITHIN YEAR OR TWO

It Will Be Neither Hindu Nor Muslim Raj,
Says Nehru

SERAJGANJ, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): "Swaraj will come within a year or two, and this will be neither Hindu, nor Muslim or Christian Swaraj, but a democratic Government in which the right of everybody will be protected", declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a meeting of about 10,000 people who accorded him a rousing reception at Serajganj where Panditji halted for over an

Jawahar As Blood Donor

Calcutta, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): The latest prominent donor to the Calcutta Blood Bank is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Pandit Nehru's blood was collected by Dr. D. N. Chatterjee, Blood Transfusion Officer, Bengal, at Dr. B. C. Roy's house near Wellington Square this afternoon shortly before Panditji left for the reception given him at Girish Park.

hour on his way back to Calcutta after his Assam tour.

From the steamer 'ghat' Pandit Nehru was taken to the meeting place by a pilot engine and was greeted on his arrival there with shouts of "Vande Mataram" and "Jai Hind" and blowing of conch-shells.

Referring to the last Bengal famine, in which lakhs of people died, Panditji asked his country-

men to drive out any Government which could not protect its people.

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE OUR OBJECTIVE

"The Congress declared in its election manifesto that India will have a full-fledged free and democratic Government of the common people and we shall sweep away all obstructions in the way of attaining our objective", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking at a reception given him this afternoon by the Burra Bazar Congressmen at Girish Park under the auspices of the Punjab Seva Samity. Pandit Nehru was presented with a purse of Rs. 50,000 on the occasion.

Later, addressing a mammoth meeting of Calcutta students at Sraddhanand Park, Pandit Nehru called upon the students to prepare themselves to undertake heavy responsibilities in the India of to-morrow.

Panditji said: "We have a big job before us, the job of gaining the independence of India and naturally this is the first job."

Somehow in the context of history, the British Empire in India has ceased to be, though it may drag on a miserable existence for a little while longer."

"You may take from me that their attempts to hold on for a little while longer may succeed for a year or two or perhaps longer, but it will not result to the credit or profit of British Imperialism", he added.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left to-night for Santiniketan on a brief visit. From Santiniketan he will proceed to Patna.

FIFTH INTERVIEW LASTS ONE HOUR

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi had an hour's interview with the Governor of Bengal, Mr. R. G. Casey at Government House this evening. Gandhiji returned to Sodepur Ashram at about 10 at night.

It will be recalled that immediately on his arrival in Calcutta, Gandhiji had four meetings with the Bengal Governor.

This was followed by a meeting between Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with the Governor and a meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy on December 10.

CONGRESS DIAMOND JUBILEE

B.P.C.C. Celebrations At Gowalia Tank Maidan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Indian National Congress will be held on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the Gowalia Tank Maidan on Friday, Dec. 28.

There will be flag salutation at the very spot where the first session of the Indian National Congress was held 60 years ago.

A mass meeting will also be held at the same spot, S. T. Pathshala, adjoining the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is to be requested to grace both the functions.

SARDAR DECLINES TO INAUGURATE

Purshottam Presides Over B. P. Students' Conference

A glaring feature of the Conference organised by the Bombay Provincial Students' Congress held at Gilder Tank, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon, was the absence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who declined to inaugurate it. The refusal of the Sardar was attributed to the fact that the Subjects' Committee of the Conference had admitted a resolution criticising the resolution of the B.P.C.C., seeking to purge the Congress of internal parties. Sardar Vallabhbhai was of the opinion that as a member of the Working Committee of the Congress it was improper for him to inaugurate the present Conference.

Mr. Purshottam Tricundas presiding over the Conference said that he was glad to renew his acquaintance with the students after a period of four years since he presided at a similar Conference in the city.

SEVA SADAN TRAINING COLLEGE GATHERING

The annual social gathering of the Training College was held on Saturday evening at the Seva Sadan Society's Malabari Memorial Hall, Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Prime Minister Bombay presiding.

The president after distributing the prizes to students said that women have proved to have the subtle qualities necessary to make them successful in every walk of life. He congratulated the principal and other responsible members of the Institution for the marvellous achievement of the institution.

NATION-WIDE STRIKE IN U. S. FEARED

NEW YORK, Dec. 22. (Reuter): The possibility of another continent-wide strike in January this time affecting makers of electrical appliances, loomed today in the United States, already beset by the General Motors walk out and threat of a great steel work stoppage next month.

Thousands of Christmas shoppers in the New York area were stranded yesterday in snow slush by a sudden strike of drivers of three motor coach companies.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): Military has released up to the end of November 150 residential and 149 non-residential requisitioned premises.

'NO POWER CAN BOW DOWN OUR HEAD'

Mahatma's Message To Sodepur Gathering

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): "We do not want to live on the mercy of anybody except God," said Mahatma Gandhi addressing the congregational meeting at Sodepore to-day.

"Gita teaches us to be fearless," he added. "If you could win that, nobody would be able to keep you down. If anybody asks me to bow down my head—I am an old man and anybody can push me or knock me down—but if I say, I won't, the utmost he can do, he can kill me. This fearlessness is Swaraj. If everybody acts in the same way or feels in the same spirit, Swaraj is there. It, however, does not mean that Government will go away to-day, but it means that no power can bow down our head. We would not achieve independence by simply repeating the word like a parrot. Our deeds must be on the same line."

Gandhiji asked the audience not to leave him nor, he said, "would he leave them so long as he was in Calcutta. He also advised them to take part in the prayer by singing in chorus with them."

Ranji Trophy

Bengal Beat U. P.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 22. (A.P.I.): Bengal won the East Zone match of the All-India Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament against the U. P. by 45 runs. U. P. Second Innings, concluded for 222 runs.

Bengal 126 and 239
U. P. 91 and 222

Hyderabad In Strong Position

NAGPUR, Dec. 22
Continuing their first innings against the Central Provinces, Hyderabad were all out for 399 runs. Ghulam Ahmed scored 76 in fifty minutes hitting a sixer.

The C. P. side opened disastrously and scored 154 runs in their first knock in a little less than two hours and were forced to follow on shortly before tea time.

The C. P. in their second innings had made 58 for the loss of 4 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

Baroda Draws With Nawanagar

JAMNAGAR, Dec. 22
After scoring 363 runs for the loss of five wickets, Baroda declared their innings closed. Adhikari scored another century and remained not-out with 151 runs.

Nawanagar scored 138 runs for eight wickets. Thus the match ended in a draw. Amir Elahi claimed bowling honours of the day, capturing six wickets for 74 runs.

Scores:—
Baroda: 328 and 363 (for five wickets declared).
Nawanagar: 218 and 138 (for eight wickets).

SIVRAMAN IN IRRESISTIBLE MOOD

National Table Tennis Championships

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On the opening day of the All-India matches being played at the C.C.I. the first and the second rounds of men's singles were decided.

In the interprovincial matches Sivraman was the most outstanding player of the day. He virtually swept all of Bombay's representatives off the table. Chandarana and the Kapadia brothers found him too good to a thing right against him.

The following were the results of the Inter-Provincial matches:—
Bombay beat Andhra 5-3; Delhi beat Punjab 5-3; Madras beat Hyderabad 5-3; Mysore beat Hyderabad 5-1.

INDONESIANS TO DISARM JAPS

Republic Obliges Britain

LONDON, Dec. 22. (Reuter): One of the two main tasks of British and Indian forces in Java—the disarmament of over 85,000 Japanese troops in East and Central Java—is shortly to be undertaken by the Republican Government. Peace Preservation Corps—the T. K. R.

The Indonesian Prime Minister, Dr. Sjahrir announced this at a press conference, according to a dispatch from Narayan Rajamani, Reuter's special correspondent, now in East Java.

Dr. Sjahrir told Rajamani that the proposal emanated from the British and that the Indonesian Republican Government readily agreed to it.

Four Killed In R.A.F. Lorry Ambush

BATAVIA, Dec. 22. (Reuter): Intermittent battle has been raging for over 36 hours in the trouble centre of Kramat on the southern outskirts of Batavia and British tanks today went into action against Indonesians firing on Allied troops from trees and huts.

This new eve of Christmas outbreak in Java's capital started after a lorry carrying 11 R.A.F. men back from a football match was ambushed while passing through the Kramat District last night, reports Reuter's special correspondent. Four of the men were killed outright and two others were wounded. The remainder managed to take cover in a nearby Allied internment camp.

Guns from British warships lying off the north-coast of Semarang have again been in action today adding weight to a land artillery attack aimed at clearing a disturbed sector of the city.

R. R. SAKSENA FOR TOKYO ON DEC. 26

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. (Reuter): Mr. R. R. Saksena will be India's Chief delegate among the Far Eastern Advisory Commission representatives who are leaving for Tokyo on December 26.

JAIL IS NOT A "DWELLING PLACE"

Application Of A.I.C.C. Member For Right Of Voting Turned Down

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Dec. 22
Nagpur's first case claiming the right for voting was rejected by Mr. Dixshit, Additional Sessions Judge, on the ground that jail is not dwelling place. The claim was filed by Mr. Dandekar, A.I.C.C. member and Congress Socialist leader, who wanted to contest the Assembly seat.

There Is No Law Against Love

BRISTOL, Dec. 21. (U.P.A.): There is no law against love, said a British lawyer defending an Italian collaborator accused of "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline."

He had admitted being the father of an English girl's child.

"I submit," the counsel said, "that no Government or body by rules or legislation can control the emotions of any man or woman. If it can be that Government has achieved the impossible."

"I do not know of any other country where this love affair would be construed by the Statute to be an offence. It may be against the regulations, but it is not a Statute law."

When Haw-Haw Will Be Executed

LONDON, Dec. 22. (A.P.A.): William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce, whose appeal of the death sentence for high treason was dismissed by the House of Lords this week, will be executed at Wandsworth Jail on January 3, it was announced today.

Nehru's Book To Be Republished

LONDON, Dec. 22. (U.P.A.) To meet the growing demand for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's book, "Glimpses of World History," his London publishers, Lindsay Drummond, have decided to republish a new edition early in the new year.

'Bombay Chronicle' Poll No. VIII

Should There Be Regional Universities In Bombay Province?

No question agitate public mind so much, in the realm of university education, on his side of the country, as the establishment of regional universities in the several linguistic divisions of the Province. The existing University of Bombay—one of the first three universities established in the country, and the only one yet unaffected by the decentralisation tendency of the age—is, admittedly, too large and unwieldy to do its work with all-round satisfaction. The number of students appearing at its several examinations is very large, and growing every year—with the result that the examinations tend to be more and more mechanical tests of mass produced articles—altogether apart from that deeper evil which relates to tales of corruption. Occupied as the university is almost entirely with holding and conducting examinations it has no time to deal with the more vital problem of promoting learning and scientific research. There can be no real promotion of learning and research, unless the university is directly concerned with that task. An unwieldy university, with Province-wide jurisdiction, cannot undertake that function, with any hope of discharging it satisfactorily.

LACK OF EFFECTIVE CONTROL

The number of colleges and schools, under this university, has

also grown in proportion. But the authority of the university to exercise effective control remains as determined and prescribed by an outmoded Act. The colleges feel aggrieved against the university, if the latter ventures to tighten its control, supervision, or direction whether at the time of initial affiliation, or subsequently, for the older as well as the newer colleges. And the university cannot feel its duty to have been satisfactorily discharged without an active and adequate control and supervision of these institutions. The distance of the newer colleges from the headquarters of the university tends to relax control inevitably and the creation of a new Province, Sind, with a separate administration of its own, but having colleges affiliated to the old university of Bombay tends in the same direction.

UNDESIRABLE STATE

Financial reasons complicate the problem still further. The University of Bombay is unique

among the sister universities of this country in building up such departments of university teaching and research as it now has almost entirely from its own funds, with such supplement from private donations as could be attracted. Government grant is, proportionately speaking, the lowest to this university among all the universities of India whether in British India or in the Indian States. Inevitably therefore the university becomes dependent more and more upon examination fees that come to occupy a disproportionate share in its finances which is a wholly undesirable state of affairs.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Because of all these, and many other evils, it is generally agreed that the cure lies in setting up regional universities in the several linguistic divisions of the Province i.e., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Bombay city apart from Sind. There is hardly any

difference of opinion among informed thinkers on the subject on this central point. The difference, such as it is, centres round the form, function and jurisdiction of the several regional universities that are to be established. Government has already declared its decision to begin the programme by establishing a Maharashtra university in the first instance and giving it a definite form and scope of activities. That does not necessarily mean that the model of Maharashtra will be copied by all other linguistic divisions even when that project has taken final shape. So the first question relates to whether or not the new university is to be a teaching university or a mere replica of the present-day examination machine. Whatever the decision on that point the next question to be decided would be as regards the jurisdiction and scope of activity assigned to the linguistic university. The financing of the new universities would be another similar problem on which public opinion needs to be developed widely. The treatment of post-graduate teaching and carrying on of research, in pure as well as applied science, will be another difficult question for the new as well as the existing universities. Finally the provision of higher education for people who are earning their livelihood at the same time needs special attention, e.g., by external degrees.

Questionnaire

The questions, therefore, are as follows:

QUESTION	YES	NO	INDIFFERENT
1. Would you have a university for each linguistic division of Bombay Province?			
2. Should such a regional university			
(a) be confined to the geographical limits of the region or			
(b) be allowed to take students from any part?			
3. Should such universities be			
(a) wholly teaching and research institutions? or			
(b) partly teaching and partly examining?			
4. Will you allow any university to institute external degrees which may be conferred without any concern with teaching the subject?			
5. Should Government grant be the chief support of the new universities? or			
(a) should new sources of revenue be developed for each of them?			

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

*OCCUPATION _____

N.B.—Answers to these questions must be given in any one of the three columns made above, by marking a cross in the appropriate column. Answers must be in the above form cut from this paper and must reach this office by 31st December, 1945. Answers may be given on a separate sheet of paper provided the size, shape and letter-press are identical. Answers given in any other form will not be considered.

*Occupation may be given generically under any one of the following categories: Student; Profession; Business; Domestic work for women in their own homes; Public Service; or those without any fixed or remunerative employment. Profession includes Law, Medicine, Teaching, Engineering, Writing or Journalism, Acting or Dancing for the Screen or the Stage Music or other Arts. Business includes any industrial or commercial employment in any capacity.

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In order to popularise OTOGEN in India the price is to be Rs. 5/- only for a very short period after some time its original price of Rs. 30/- will be charged. Order to-day for tomorrow may be too late as there is limited stock.

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Bombay Races

ROYAL JESTER ANNEXES BARODA CUP

Odds On And Savoyard Dead-heat In Mathradas Goculdas Cup: Peculiar Objection Disallowed

By Our Racing Correspondent

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

Big crowds flocked at Mahalaxmi to-day, when the double attractions, the Baroda Gold Cup and the Mathradas Goculdas Cup were scheduled for decision. To punters it was not a profitable day. Firm favourites went down till the halfway stage but later in the evening, fancied candidates came to their rescue and averted serious disaster.

The Maharaja of Gwalior's Royal Jester won the Baroda Cup by a narrow margin from Priority. The winner came along with a devastating run in the straight and appeared like scoring comfortably but Priority put up a second run and only lost by a head.

A thrilling finish was witnessed in the Mathradas Goculdas Cup. Up in the straight, Sunbathing appeared like prevailing but when a furlong was left to be traversed, Odds On moved up fast and the pair raced abreast for over half a furlong. Savoyard from the middle of the field then flashed up while very close home Sunbathing fell back palpably. Both Odds On and Savoyard were locked together at the winning post and the dead-heat was awarded. The greatly fancied Orange Flower came very fast when placing third in front of Sunbathing. Peculiar objections in which all the four on the board were concerned were lodged in this race. The rider of Odds On protested against Savoyard while Kheem Singh who was astride Sunbathing voiced against Odds On and more amazingly the rider of Orange Flower also protested against Savoyard. After a brief enquiry, the Stewards disallowed the objection and the original order of the Judge was held valid.

Manu Para, the firm favourite in the last event, the first division of the Shahpur Plate, recorded the easiest victory of the day. From the easy manner in which the well-bred Bhopal filly outstrode her rivals, it is clearly evident that the same rider, Burn, did hardly give full justice to the filly's innumerable supporters when she plodded on to fourth unremunerative berth only a fortnight back. The Stewards, of course, held an enquiry into her doleful display and they were quite contented with Burn's explanation. Now, she has won so readily, she should repeat her success and I would not hesitate to recommend to follow her till getting beaten out.

Twenty-nine tickets were cashed on the treble pool and each ticket-holder collected Rs. 2,878 8.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Dhunjishaw's PRINCESS HAMIYAH 9-0 Mullsingh 1

Dr. A. Jabbar al Rizab's MAH-FUDH ADNAN 9-2 Khalil B. 2

Mr. Rafi's TRANSPORT 9-0 Mah-gan Singh 3

M/s. Permanand and Deepchand's ROBINHOOD 9-0 Bhoor Singh 4

Time 2 minutes 26 1/5 seconds.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths and 2 1/2 lengths.

Trained by Tajuddin

All ran.

Favourite, Manludh Adnan.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE, Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Baroda's FLOWER OF BARODA 8-5 West 1

Major A. Svamur's HERE'S HOW 7-9 A Hunter 2

Maharaja of Kashmir's SURYA-KANT 8-13 P. Khade 3

Mrs. J. H. Mashal's PATHAN 8-2 Bhoor Singh 4

Not run: Gold Dust, Miss Chumy and Prominent.

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 44 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 59 and Rs. 24.

Trainer: K. M. Patel

THE SHAHPUR PLATE, Division III—Distance 1 mile.

Maj. A. M. Huddle's NINOTCHKA 7-11 Summersingh 1

Mr. Haji E. Dossa's BOUNTY 7-7 Mullsingh 2

Maharaja of Kashmir's KIRANA-VALI 9-4 Bhoor Singh 3

Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's NAVIN-KUMAR 7-7 Dani 4

Not run: Jubilation, Mighty Maratha, Embassy Row and Parwin.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 45 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 124. Places Rs. 56, Rs. 33 and Rs. 59.

Trainer: Thompson.

ST. PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. S. N. Dossa's CLITHEROE 8-5 Eude 1

Maharani Chinnabai and Maharaja of Cooh Behar's COTE D'AZUR 8-13 Burn 2

Mr. R. S. Irani's COUGAR 9-0 Roberts 3

Mr. I. G. Gajjar's COBALT 8-11 Jones 4

Not run: Star Hunt, Naseeb, and Irish Right.

Won by: Head, Head Short head.

Time: 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19.

Trainer: Ali Khan

THE KARACHI PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. D. Banawalia's FLYING HOME 8-13 Raffaele 1

Mrs. Clara Hill's PARAMOUNT 8-0 Bruce 2

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's WINDSOR WAY 8-13 A Hunter 3

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's VALENTA 8-10 Jones 4

Not run: Chandravali, Dandy, Mr. Windsor, Pom-Pom II, Pretty Mayah and Peshawar Express.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16.

Trainer: B. R. Patel

THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS CUP—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kashmir ODDS ON 8-2 P. Khade 1

Maharaja of Baroda's SAVOYARD 7-13 Raffaele 1

Maharani of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 8-9 Bruce 3

Messrs. Hope and C. J. Shah's SUNBATHING 8-2 Kheem Singh 4

Dead-heat.

Not run: Fairpach, Wonderful, Hunter, Royal Page, Ferial and Monet.

Won by: Dead heat, 1/2 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 28 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26 and Rs. 43. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 20.

Trainers: Shinde and K. M. Patel

THE BARODA GOLD CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL JESTER 9-3 Roberts 1

Mr. Diamond's PRIORITY 7-8 Whiteside 2

Messrs. Prite and D. R. D. Tava's STAR HUNT 8-0 P. Khade 3

Mr. P. R. Mehta's SAPODIL 8-5 A Hunter 4

Not run: Yeswant, Sunbathing, Cote d'Azur, Gay Son, Paragon, Silverlining and Ice Box.

Won by: Head, 5 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 41 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20.

Trainer: Maj. Lad.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE, Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's MAAH PARA 8-9 Burn 1

The Chief of Paldi's CAREFREE 8-7 Bruce 2

Mr. Osman Chobani's PUKE EMERALD 8-4 Raffaele 3

Mr. A. C. Ardeshtir's HIS EXCELLENCY 9-4 Evans 4

Not run: Dilruba, Comet, and Hotch Potch.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 23 and Rs. 34.

Trainer: Hasanali.

Mother Killed Her Son

SHREWSBURY, ENGLAND, Dec. 21 (U.P.A.). A widow killed her son because he had been jilted by his girl friend and was unhappy about it, it was alleged at Shrewsbury Court when the mother was accused of murder.

When the police entered the house they found Albert Edward Preece lying dead on his bed with severe head injuries. In the kitchen was a dead dog and an axe. Mrs. Preece was suffering from disinfection poisoning.

A neighbour said Mrs. Preece had told her "I had to do it. He has cried for nights over being jilted by his young lady. He said, 'mother, what have we to live for? You are unhappy and so am I'."

When charged with murder Mrs. Preece said: "I could not kill Bert. I loved him much. I must have been mad if I did."

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21. (Reuters). The Belgian Parliament last night unanimously ratified Breton Woods agreement.

Let us talk
it over—

White bread—haven't we nearly forgotten it? It seems very much like a thing of the past!

And when after four years had an eyeful of it on the sumptuously laid table at a friend's. I almost pounced upon the fat soft, white loaf like a mouse on a cheese slab. Thank goodness! there was only I and my host who must have pitied my poor taste, for I totally ignored the umpteen other saucy, juicy dishes making a hearty meal of the thick bread slices.

Really, how could she, my host, appreciate my craving for bread? She could of course understand 'someone' away from home in the Middle East for four years, longing for a "pendha" or a "parata" but how in the name of heaven or to be correct, in the name of the Indian Army—could she condone mine and your too, I presume, craving for the mere sponge of a bread?

She could buy anything from cheese and chocolates to jams and tinned prunes in the Canteen, always the best of stuff and at reasonable prices too. No queue nor black market. While you and have to suffer sore feet to get pound of coconut oil or two pounds of rotten potatoes!

And if you ever tell your woe-tale to any of these lucky ones, pat comes the reply, "Oh, it's just a matter of potatoes. It can make good your month's stock." Actually a friend in the Army did promise me a month's stock and—well, I shouldn't be indiscreet to say what happened next!

The main point, however, is not that we grudge those brave lads—and their ladies or lasses—who fought for freedom and democracy, cakes or biscuits or even the white bread. But what one fails to see is why thousands and thousands of them should get too plentiful when hundreds like us everywhere have to spend hours to get just a glimpse of these edibles? Well, if you think I am being unfair, just read a few sentences from the letter of an Army cook:

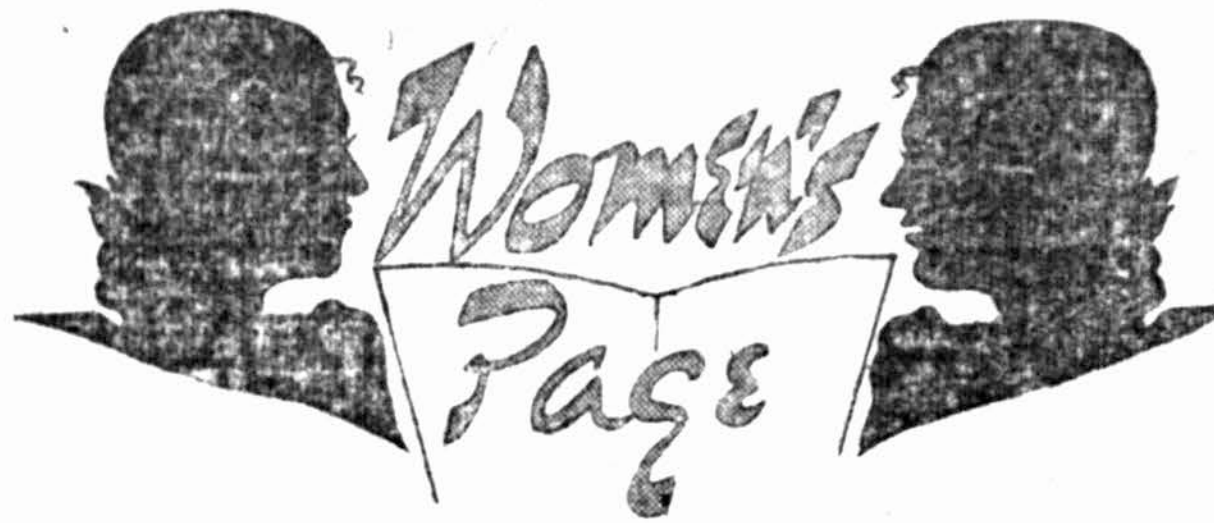
"I am an Army cook feeding many thousands of our men daily....All meals, with the exception of dinner, include bread and butter—excellent Danish butter....there are plenty of cakes for your tea or supper....The men are too well fed, the swill tubs are receiving far too much. Good food is being wasted—food which our kids could do with."

No, don't be shocked when I tell you that this is a letter written by an Englishman serving as an "Army cook" in England—England where there's a Labour Government and democracy is enjoyed for centuries! Is it beyond us to imagine how things must be in the Army here?

Arab Women in Palestine have decided to forgo many amenities and luxuries provided by Zionist industry until British and other producers replace them. The decision was taken by the Executive Committee of the Arab Women's Union.

Surely here's something to learn anew or rather learn once again from our not-too-modernised sisters from Palestine and it should not take us any time to learn their tactics. Boycotting goods produced by a foreign people who lord it over us by force in our very land is no novel thing for us. We have used this weapon ever since the year 1905, but with the passage of time are we not tending to underestimate its strength?

The All-India Women's Conference, the biggest women's organization in India representing numerous classes, castes and creeds will be holding its 18th session next week to demand a charter for women and the freedom of our country. All their decisions will be held valid, eighteen complete years being the majority age for woman in India. How then



A Visit To The Photographer

By Miss SARLA MALLIK

There are some who are camera crazy and others who are camera shy—just out of a desire to speak in negatives. For me however a visit to the Photographers is just about as enjoyable as going to the dentist's!

It was my eighteenth birthday and Mother thought it would be nice to have my photograph taken on such an auspicious occasion. I thought otherwise, but not wishing to cause unpleasantness on my birthday—after all it comes once a year—I assented.

Consequently the lamb was dressed for the slaughter. Pretty clothes and a touch of jewellery made even me gasp with admiration when I saw myself in the mirror. Could that really be me? Why a photograph of that apparition would be worth having? At least it would give me the comfort of knowing that sometimes I could look like a Movie Queen.

The lily having been satisfactorily gilded I was taken to the photographer's. Once more qualms beset me. You will wonder at my aversion to photographers—specially when the average woman literally longs to hold the limelight or as in this case, the lens. My parents never blessed me with a photogenic face—every snap was a wash-out. I would

about taking a cue from the patriotic Arab Women's League?

And last but not least, herewith Best Wishes and Greetings for a Merry Christmas, the first one after the war is over and which the salesmen are hoping to make a really merrier one by flooding the stalls with stocks—we know from where! No, they can't compete with Santa Claus who, I wish, gives us a present of all times—by taking away the Atom Bomb....

—Leela.

look either as a red hot iron had been branding me or as if I were suffering from toothache. Sometimes I even seemed to emulate the leaning Tower of Pisa. So with the memory of these horrors fresh within me I confronted the photographer.

There was a slight argument as to whether I should sit or stand—the former looked more ladylike (how Victorian! thought I) So I straight away decided for the latter. In the end I had my way much to mummy's displeasure who idolises all things Victorian and anathemises all things modern. My choice unfortunately did nothing to lessen my Self-consciousness. In fact it emphasised it. I felt all arms and legs, until even the photographer lost his temper at my utter stupidity. By this time I was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. I tried to smile but it seemed as if nutcrackers were prising open my jaws. Besides, the thought struck me that I must look like a chimpanzee with a wide grin if I dared to exhibit my teeth. So I snapped my jaws shut feeling for all the world like a prim old maiden aunt with pursed lips.

Before I could experiment with further facial contortions my fate was sealed—the glare of lights beat full on me, the camera clicked and all the fuss and bother of the last few minutes was over. Few minutes! To me it was eternity standing still.

You may heave a sigh of relief but that was not the end of my troubles. My super-sensitive soul then began to worry as to what the result would be like. I was afraid I should look like an Egyptian mummy in repose—how ghastly (though what difference it would have made I still cannot say.) Perhaps it is vanity that makes us want to look pretty and charming always.

For two days and a half I ex-

perienced the tortures of the damned and then came unexpected deliverance. For believe it or not—I had come out a winner! I looked wonderful—all my friends complimented me and in the reflected glory of that photograph I basked until my sister pricked the balloon of my vanity by saying, you only look like that once in a blue moon! The photographer must have waved a magic wand but the spell hasn't lasted. You're "plain Jane" once more!

She was one of Society's most glittering matrons. She was giving a formal dinner party, and haughtily phoned the local Navy headquarters and asked them to send along a few staff members.

Two men of the rank-and-file arrived, and were indignantly requested to eat with the servants in the kitchen.

Furious at such an occurrence, the hostess rang the Naval Commander next day, and demanded to know the reason for sending such low-ranking men to her party. The Commander explained that one was an earl, the other a viscount.

Goodness!" gasped the matron. "Won't you please apologize to them for me, and ask them to call again?"

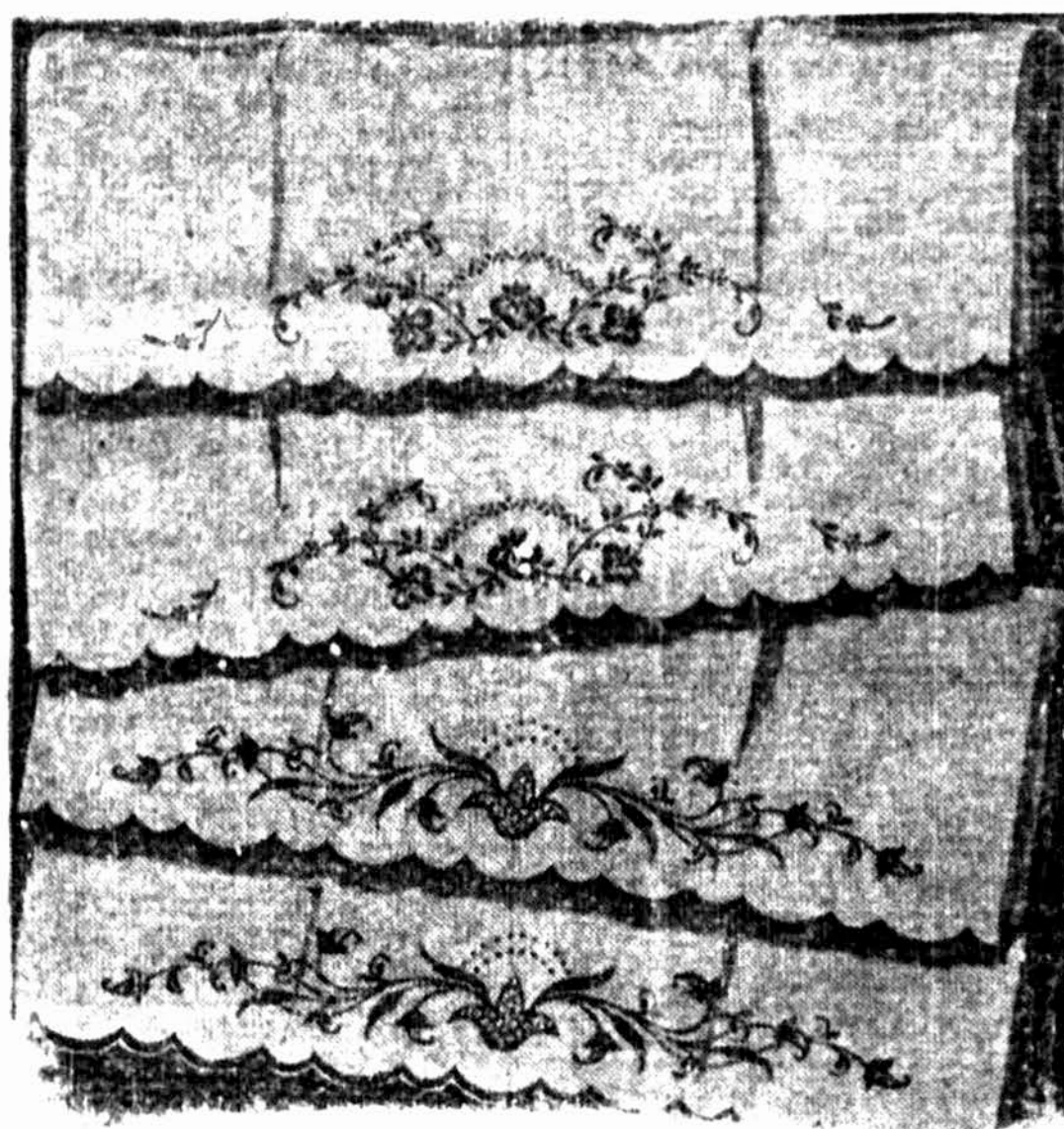
They did. They went to the back door and took her two maids to the pictures.

The district superintendent of a railway company had always made a special point of insisting that stationmasters should send in a full report at once of any accident, however small.

One morning he received the following urgent message: "Man fell from platform in front of moving train. Will send further details later."

After waiting for what seemed an age, the superintendent received the second message: "Everything O.K. Nobody injured. Engine was going backwards."

Enticing Embroidered Cases



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"FAIRY FETE" by Beryl Sanders & "RUSSET GUYS FISHING" by Robbie Barcroft Prices Rs. 2/8 & 2 respectively Published by Thacker and Co., Bombay

Here are two nice little books for children. The story of the crow and "Smiler" in the land of fairies will be a fascinating treat for the young people, while the second book which tells of "Mr. Doggie's" fishing adventures will provide huge enjoyment to the little readers. Besides, the books will have special attraction for children for the attractive covers and other pictures included in the books.

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DEBUNKING THE GREAT

Ideas Have Legs by Peter Howard.
pp. 143, Rs. 5/8 Thacker and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

The author who, being a Fleet Street veteran, has had unique opportunities of seeing "the great ones" at close quarters, courageously, candidly and forcefully sets down his impressions of them, which, to say the least, are the reverse of complimentary. One is reminded of Upton Sinclair's novels, with this difference that whereas the former couched his ideas in fiction, the latter gives facts.

"Many of our public men," says the author, "some in positions of high responsibility, were unable to say No to a drink, a smoke or a woman. Divorce and adultery were not uncommon in our public life." "The conceptions of honesty, moral principle, God-control, fairplay, freedom, are at an ebb." Militant materialism, with its lust, greed, grab and "Gimme" is rampant. The author exposes the tricks of the Materialists and reminds Britain of Colombo, Augustine, Alfred, Thomas, More, Wesley, Wilberforce and other reformers, martyrs and statesmen who in the past saved her from falling into the pit and calls upon her, at

PROPHET MUHAMMAD

Ha and Muhammad Ane Islam, translated into Gujarati from Pandit Sunderlal's work in Hindustani, pp. 152, Re. 1. Navjivan Prakashak Mandir, Ahmedabad. The translator has placed the entire Gujarati reading public, Muslim and non-Muslim alike into deep

this critical period in her history, to take an honorable place in the army of liberators.

Referring to India, the author says: "Britain has never been more unpopular in India and in some other places than today; nor has her rule been more questioned by democratic countries. The bitterness has grown greatly in the last two years. In India, you feel it in the shops, on the train, of the bus, everywhere." He reminds Britain in Lord Sinha's advice to the Lloyd George War Cabinet, "Always remember, Indians are the most responsive people on earth", and after swearing Britain that "India may divide or unite the United Nations", concludes, "India remains the key to our Empire's future. If, by a change of heart, we find solutions to the problems of that vast sub-continent, we shall find solutions for every other problem of Empire and world relationship." Will Britain pay heed to this advice, whilst yet there is time?

Nutrition. being Bulletin No. 11 (Nov. '45) of the Department of Food, Government of India, New Delhi; pp. 20, As. 4

The pamphlet contains stray items of information about vitamins, making good tea, gardening, wrong feeding, etc. It appears that the Government of Bombay have decided to reproduce in Marathi and Gujarati, selected articles from Nutrition publications. The editor invites questions and suggestions. They should be sent to the Editor C/o Department of Food, New Delhi.

obligation, by presenting this interesting sketch of life, times and teachings of the great prophet. During his early years, the prophet became deeply impressed with the hardships and injustices caused by foreign aggression, internecine quarrels and religious intolerance and persecutions. After fasts, prayers and deep introspection carried out in solitariness, the prophet's purified soul received the command of God, to become His messenger. He undertook the mission, and by precept and example, admonitions and loving-kindness welded together the Arabs, (theretofore given to alcoholism, polyandry, usury, gambling killing of girls and superstitions)—together with the Jews and Christian in Arabia, into a moral and democratic nation.

It can be easily imagined how hard must have been the task. Ridicule, calumnies, persecution and poison were the lot of the prophet. But with a complete surrender of self to the will of the Almighty, he made his way through them all. He preached kindness and toleration. He prohibited the use of force or compulsion in matters appertaining to religion; he preached respect for all religions. Among his teachings, were: "To have complete faith in goodness and to perform good acts: that is the key to heaven"; "the road to salvation is open; it is not reserved for this or that body. Whoever bows his head before the Almighty and adopts good conduct,—be he a Jew or a Christian or any other—he will get his reward from his Creator"; "all human beings belong to the family of God; whoever does good to the family of God, is dear to God."

Reading these and numerous other passages and extracts from the speeches of the Prophet contained in this book, the conclusion is irresistible, that in their fundamentals, the Muslim and the Hindu religion

INDIAN POVERTY & PUBLIC FINANCE

"PUBLIC FINANCE & OUR POVERTY" By J. C. Kumarappa—Third Edition—Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad—Price Rs 1/8.

Since Dadabhai Nowroji showed how India's poverty was due to "un-British policy" of England, economic exploitation of this country has been a theme of active discussion at the hands of Indian critics. In fact, the demand for self-government for Indian people has been motivated by the desire to end the exploitation and to pave the way for economic development on right lines. Mr. Kumarappa has handled this selfsame theme and has attacked it particularly from the side of public finance. He has demonstrated, with a wealth of facts and figures, how the financial policy pursued by the British Government in this country has proved detrimental to the best interests of the people. His conclusion, therefore, naturally is: "As long as human nature is what it is, India's finances cannot be fitted into India's needs until the powers that be are goaded on by motives which are identical with India's interests." Mr. Kumarappa's booklet, of which the present is the third edition, mostly embodies chapters which were originally published in "Young India" years ago. It is predominantly historical in content, but its lessons have not yet lost their relevance or significance.

V.G.K.

are one: only the trappings (which the degenerate followers of each faith, at the present times so very noisily wrangle about) differ, and the man with understanding can truly say that he may as well carry in his pocket, the Gita as the Quran."

N.H.P.



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The following article by Lillie M. Saunders, on "Creating the Christmas Spirit", submitted by the National Kindergarten Association of New York U.S.A. will be found, I am sure, quite interesting and instructive. "Creating the Christmas Spirit" will apply to all kinds of festivals, including Diwali, Id, etc. So here it goes:—

"Mother, how long is it now, before Christmas?" asked eight year old Beryl Mann.

"Four weeks, Why, dear?"

"Oh, nothing, only I was wondering what Santa Claus will bring me." "That is hard to tell. What do you want him to bring you? Anything in particular?"

"Yes, lots of things. I was afraid I would forget some of them, so I wrote them down. See!" She gave the paper to her mother.

"Why Beryl dear, what a long list! Surely, you don't want all of these things?"

"Yes, I do. Mother—every single

one of them." The words were insistent and a little hard. To the mother, they drove home the fact that her child was thinking only of herself. It was a shock. How had she let such an unhappy attitude develop? She did some rapid calculating. Now was the time for quick thought and action.

"Shall I get them?" The child sensed her mother's indecision.

"We'll see. It's early yet. What have you planned?"

"What—have—I—planned? Nothing but the things on that list."

"No, dear, you don't understand me. I mean, what gifts for others do you have in mind?"

"I haven't any. Who for?"

"Why, for your relatives and friends, Beryl, and there are other little children less fortunate than yourself, for whom the Christmas season promises very little this year. Perhaps you can help make it a really Merry Christmas for some of them."

"Aw there's nothing I can do."

"I'm sure there is." The mother began speaking of first one person, then another, and what would please



The Child's Mother.

them. Soon the child became interested, and contributed ideas of her own. Then she grew enthusiastic, and eager to begin. She was learning the joy of thinking of others, and of planning for their pleasure. Her mother was learning that children should be given a full share in Christmas planning and doing.

Boys and girls, like adults, need first of all the true Christmas spirit. That may be stimulated by telling them over and over the always new story of the Christ Child. They never tire of hearing it. Christmas songs and verses add much.

Children should always be given a share in making Christmas very real. To do that they must understand the happiness that results from generosity. To know from experience the joy of unselfishness is a gift beyond price. Let us grant them that gift by teaching them to be unselfish—leading them to think more about others than about themselves, more of giving than of receiving.

They should be permitted to put up the usual decorations, and to trim the tree, to help with the extra baking and cooking. At first, no doubt, they will be more of a hindrance than a help but they will be learning a valuable lesson and later their help will be a great comfort. They should have a chance now to enjoy the Christmas hustle, bustle, sights, smells and sounds.

One doesn't need to go to a lot of extra expense to create this kind of Christmas happiness for the children. Children enjoy making little cakes and cookies. Nicely arranged boxes and baskets are always a pleasure. They may be filled with cookies, tiny cakes, popcorn balls, homemade



The Child's Mother.

candy, jelly, or numerous other good things. There are many gifts, clever and useful, that may be made at home. And how much the recipient does appreciate even a trifle made by a child's small hands.

Encourage the youthful givers to arrange all gifts as attractively as possible. Such acts of thoughtfulness for others will leave stabilizing memories of kind, generous, understanding home-fests.

Don't forget: the joy of unselfishness is a gift beyond price and you may give this gift to your children this Christmas.

Brother Veerendra Adhiya of the Poona Balkan-Ji-Bari, wishing to agitate for films for youngsters, writes:

The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. It is high time for Indian youngsters to get special films as in Russia and in America. War troubles are over and our film directors must put into practice this educative demand.

They can issue special short films (which may go on for an hour or two) having marching songs, lives of great men, historical places and many other subjects in which our youngsters are interested, and by which they can be inspired.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving
Dada

"Gullistan"
Khar - Bombay 22



Khar wadi Children of the Balkan-Ji-Bari on an outing on the Pali Hills

December 23, 1945.



Unique art-exhibition—Organised with definite object—Emphasis on glorious past—Panorama of Indian art—Opportunity to the Government—Industrial designs and foreign trade.

"The Vikram Exhibition of Indian Culture" which was inaugurated at the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay on Friday December 14 is not a show of contemporary paintings and should not be aligned or confused with such shows frequently held in the city. Her Highness the Rani Sahiba of Sawantwadi who accepted the request of the Vikram Celebrations Committee to grace the occasion and to inaugurate the exhibition rightly said in her address that the exhibition is not an 'entertainment'.

Panoramic View

The exhibition is a serious endeavour. It is not claimed by the organisers to be exhaustive, but it is indisputably unique in its educational and cultural possibilities. It is the first of its type ever held in India and is organised with the specific object of providing a panoramic view of Indian art from its traceable beginning, in the pre-historic age. The exhibits, which are in a large number and which are distributed in several sections, are arranged in such a way that the visitor can follow the continuity and oneness of the technique of Indian art behind the religious labels attached to it in its various epochs.

The vast bulk of the exhibits is made up of originals, copies, drawings, replicas and actual examples of textiles and artistic handicrafts. There are several among them which were made to order by the Committee specially for the exhibition. The rest have been received from some museums and states all over India and from private collections. The exhibition has on view ample material of rare artistic merits and also some examples of Indian art which are exhibited for the first time.

Missing Link!

Some visitors are likely to form and express a hasty opinion that the exhibition emphasises a little too much, the past glories of the country, but they should be told that the main purpose of the exhibition is to emphasise and re-emphasise the "glory that was Ind"—the glory which is still reflected in paint and stone and to demonstrate, consistently and on a comprehensive scale, the distinctive and highly developed art of India which is her proud and supreme heritage. The Committee seems to have started with a definite scheme and has succeeded in carrying out the same.

The exhibition unveils the unfettered soul of India which is enshrined in her art in its varied mediums. The brilliant picture of the past drawn by it shows by contrast where the India of to-day is standing. Those who have missed the link with the present have deplorably failed to understand the object and the scope of the exhibition as defined by the Com-



Saraswati, a sculpture from Gorakhpur (U. P.)
(Provincial Museum Lucknow)

mittee. They will, however, have no cause of complaint or disappointment if they will go round the architectural monuments of Marine Drive in search of the missing link.

For Life's Sake

The scale on which the exhibition is planned by the organisers is not known to have been attempted so far by anyone not even by the high priests of the cultural and revivalistic movement. Another exhibition on a more ambitious scale, which is suddenly reported to be hanging in the air, will be judged in the light of the present one and also on its own merits when it drops down to the ground. Bombay should not be misled by hopes or promises held out in some quarters and should not miss the unique opportunity of taking stock of Indian art brought to its very doors in a representative character and comprehensive form.

In the midst of murals, miniatures, bronzes, sculptures and artistic handicrafts the visitor will find out that art in ancient India was a spontaneous expression of life—was a vital requirement of the people. Art was not clamped in a haphazard manner on the surface of life. It was on the walls, furniture garments and other objects of daily use. Art was instinct with life, because life was saturated with art. The various sections clearly show that the selection of the exhibits was also made with the object of underlining the vital link between art and life.

In Paint And Stone

In spite of the limitations of space in the Convocation Hall the exhibition succeeds in unrolling a panorama of Indian art stretching from the pre-historic times, painting is put in its proper perspective by the pre-historic specimens from Hoshanga-



"Renunciation of Lord Buddha"
(From Amaravati stupa 2nd Century A. D.)

bad, select murals, miniatures of all the mediaeval schools and manuscript illuminations. It has some material like the Kankras from the fine collection of Mr. Jagmohandas Modi which is of distinction and which is exhibited for the first time. The "Great Men of India" series of portraits executed in the traditional Indian style is among the high-light of the exhibition.

The sculptural and architectural sections are rich and resourceful. The replicas of the early monuments "Karia Chaitya" and "Amraoti Stupa" are held in balance by the model of the mediaeval monument Tajmahal and between them is the majestic "Trimoorthi". Smaller in size but of rare artistic merits are the head of a female figure in "crystal" of 2nd Century B.C. and terracotta heads and full figures ranging from late B.C. to early A.D. Centuries displayed in a group. They with a few striking representatives of the Mathura and Gandhar schools—make a splendid collection. Bronzes of high order selected from various sources form a distinctive group. Drawings of details from beautiful sculptures, replicas and exhibits depicting the evolution of the various constituents of Indian architecture provide additional material of interest.

Comprehensive View

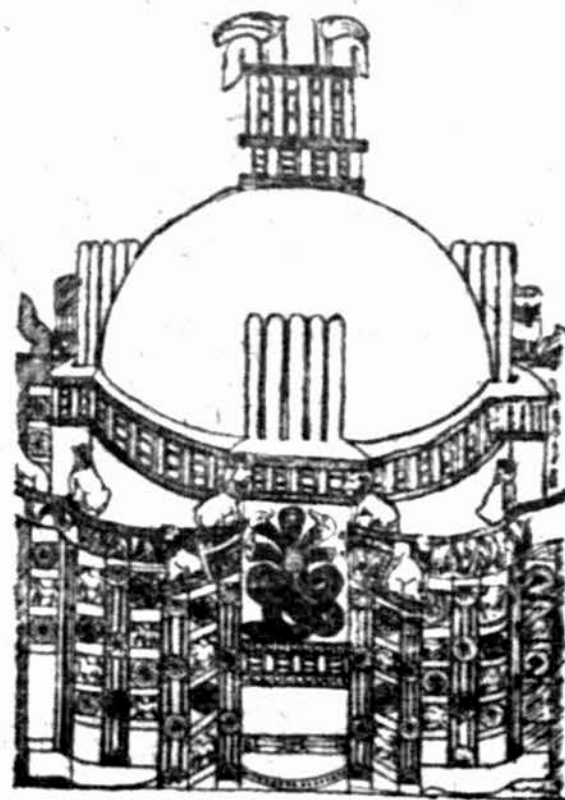
Indian art in "Greater India" is represented by some outstanding examples from the collection of Baron de Touche Skadding who has also lent two valuable pieces—a gold mask

of "Lakshmi" with carved ruby face put under the magnifying glass and an ivory figure "Sundarmoorthi Swami" displayed in the Cabinet of bronzes. Specimens of textiles, artistic handicrafts ivory and inlaid jade work and surgical and astronomical instruments form separate sections.

A large series of drawings showing the ancient fashions and styles of ornaments, costumes, coiffure, women's forehead—marks, etc., a huge paleographic chart and the "evolution of numismatics" will not fail to attract the attention of those engaged in research in ancient culture. Here is the type of the exhibition which is needed today to emphasise the antiquity and distinctive character of Indian art; and Bombay—the First City of India happens to be the first to organise it.

Art In Education

The Vikram Exhibition of Indian Art has come at an opportune moment. It invites the attention of the Government to the necessity of allocating Indian art in the schemes of post-war reconstruction and of harnessing the same to practical purposes. The demand for the inclusion of art in education and industry and



Buddhist Stupa at Amaravati.
(2nd Century A. D.)

for the revival of Indian architecture is increasing but it has, so far, failed to elicit any response from New Delhi.

Only recently Professor D. P. Mukerji of the Lucknow University said in his lecture at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan that Indian antiquity is a living thing and that the manner of understanding the past in the present is part of history. But proceeding, he regretted the absence of any reliable literature on Indian customs and habits.

Dr. P. M. Joshi, Librarian, Bombay University, who presided, rightly remarked that the teaching of history in Indian Universities is defective inasmuch as the students do not get a view of Indian culture, habits and customs. The students will never "see" and learn history properly as long as museums and exhibitions like the one in the Convocation Hall are not recognised by the Universities as institutions essential to the teaching of history.

Whither Architecture?

In view of the considerable amount of work involved in the designing and planning of important buildings shortly to be undertaken in Bombay Province, the Government of Bombay has decided to reopen the architectural branch of the Public Works Department and has created a post of the Government Architect.

With the heavy programme of constructional works the Government has got a splendid opportunity to adopt Indian architecture to the modern requirements; but it is not known to have formulated definite architectural standards, will the Government explain the reasons of its averseness to the Indian architectural tradition?

Industrial Designs

The Vikram Exhibition has some beautiful specimens of artistic industries in its industrial sections. The Province of Bombay is noted as a centre of several such industries. The Government of Bombay is reported to have worked out an ambitious pro-



Vishnu and Lakshmi riding on Garuda.

(A mediaeval sculpture from Provincial Museum, Lucknow).

gramme to market the handloom products, art jewellery, fancy leather goods and carved sandalwood in foreign countries.

Among the difficulties in meeting the foreign demand are said to be many complaints as the goods turned out were not inspected by a qualified staff. Here is probably a question of designs. The Provincial Industries Committee appointed by the Government has set up six sub-committees to carry out a rapid survey of the different groups of industries and to determine the steps which require to be taken for the industrial development of the province.

The Government's conception of industrial development does not seem to include design which is an important industrial factor. The improvement in the designs of hand-made goods is essential to the expansion of the foreign trade and also to the retention and development of the home market in face of foreign competition. Will the Government set up a machinery to develop designs on their traditional lines?

A THOUGHT FOR CHRISTMAS

Continued from Page 6

is 'OUR' God. If sufficient cognizance were taken of this, many a quarrel (personal, political, economic and international) could be settled. If one has to realise God one must take all humanity into one's consciousness. "Where two or three are gathered together in His name, there He is also."

Is Christmas for a few only, then? Is it not for all to rejoice in? Is Christ the Prophet only of the Catholics? He is my prophet, yours, everybody else's. Over two millenniums past, when the Infant Jesus was born in the cattle shed adjoining the inn at Bethlehem, the herald angel, appearing to the shepherds tending their flocks at the edge of town, said: "Fear not: for behold, I bring you tidings of great joy which shall be to all people." The heavenly host praised God, proclaiming "On earth, peace, goodwill toward men."

This auspicious occasion of Christmas when all differences are forgotten and friendships renewed if they have been broken, is a significant occasion for it brought the gift of love—His gift of love—to the world. This gift was for all humanity; all should share it. Christmas is as much for the Hindu and the Zoroastrian as for the Christian.

What the world is built on and sustains itself on is love, and natural goodwill. "On earth, peace, goodwill toward men." Therefore, Please You—Draw Near, for I would have peace.

DR. B. N. DESAI,

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

A Communist friend has challenged the 'Chronicle' to read "COMMUNIST REPLY TO CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE CHARGES", by P. C. Joshi, which has just been published in book form.

I have done so though, being a regular reader of "The People's War", I need not have. After all there is nothing new in it. Even if I had missed the import of the printed word, I have any number of Communist friends who never miss to convey the "party line" (at any given moment) to my ever-willing and open ears.

I am not a Communist and I am not an anti-Communist. I do not think they are traitors or that they were "on the other (i.e. the Government) side"—though naturally the Government, for its own reasons, welcomed their "People's War" slogan! At the same time I violently disagree with the Communists when they describe Congress Socialists and Forward Blocists as "traitors" and "Fifth Columnists".

And I am writing these lines not to air my personal views (which are of no consequence) but because many feel as I do—that the Congress-Communist controversy has gone too far and threatens to become a blood-feud which will be detrimental both to the Congress and the Communists—and, what is infinitely more important to the cause of Indian freedom which we all hold so dear!

I have read the Congress Working Committee's Charge-sheet against the Communists as well as P. C. Joshi's unnecessarily long but brilliantly-written defence of his Party line and criticism of the Congress policy. I sense Jawaharlal Nehru's good sense as well as his choice words in the Charges framed by the Congress Sub-Committee which was appointed to go into the matter. No mere Party politician could have "charged" his political opponents in such civilised language. Equally marked is the passion and sincerity in Joshi's defence plea. The whole thing is far removed from, and on a much higher plane than, the unfortunate and unhealthy atmosphere that generally characterises Congress-Communist relations today.

Let me make it clear that, while acknowledging and following Congress lead on all matters of supreme national importance, I have not always agreed with certain of its decisions. The Congress is the one organisation which has most consistently fought for Indian freedom but to my mind, it is not entirely free from the influence of capitalists and communalists. It is this unfortunate infiltration of "vested interests" that has led to some contradictions and compromises in the day-to-day Congress policies.

I am a Socialist and, therefore, share my Communist friends' zeal for social justice. I am a great admirer of the Soviet Union, am all for giving power to the peasants and workers and I know that none has served them better in their economic struggle than the Communists. And yet I reject the Communist stand on two cardinal political issues—"People's War" and Pakistan. It might be said that on political matters I follow the Congress, and on economic issues I agree with the Communists.

I might be a peculiar animal; but there are many like me. Having sketched this ideological background, let me say that I am entirely unconvinced by Comrade Joshi's defence. I believe that, on the basis of their declared and unequivocal stand, the Communist members of the A. I. C. C. did fail to carry out, in letter and in spirit, the resolution by the A. I. C. C. on August 8, 1942, after a full and democratic discussion in which they were hopelessly out-voted. It is possible that they were right and the majority was wrong. In that case it was open to them to resign from their official elective position in the Congress (not from primary membership). They did not. In fact, while remaining in office, they opposed the verdict of the majority. Therefore, the charge of indiscipline against them is proved. This is sheerest common sense.

Indeed, I think Comrade Joshi knows this to be true. For his entire argument is meant to prove that the Congress policy was wrong and the Communist policy right—but that only strengthens the charge that the 13 Communist members of the A. I. C. C. did not democratically accept the majority decision.

Yes, I think the Congress is perfectly justified in removing Communists from elective offices in the Congress organisation.

Indeed, every one who has wilfully disobeyed the Congress mandate should be debarred from holding any position of honour or responsibility in our national organisation.

The Communists are not the only culprits. There are others: Those who (for no reasons of health) kept away from the August struggle—either snug in comfortable and well-paid jobs, arm-chair revolutionaries who talked of "atomic revolution" from air-conditioned offices in capitalistic organisations.

Those who flouted majority decisions of the Congress on such vital issues as Anti-Fascism and Non-violence, and started rival political organisations to fight the Congress.

Those who have been working in close collaboration with arch-communalists.

Those who bargained with the Imperialists and with communal organisations, while Congress leaders were in jail.

Those who misused the name of the Congress and advocated on its behalf policies and methods completely opposed to the Congress creed.

Those who have bargained with foreign business interests and made deals, ensuring their capitalistic monopolies.

Those who served the economic interests of the Government, who made millions out of Government contracts, while the national leaders were languishing in prisons.

Those who hoarded, operated black markets, exported grains at the behest of the foreign government, making their millions out of the misery and death of millions of their countrymen, and (along with a blind and callous administration) were responsible for the greatest tragedy in our recent history—the Bengal Famine!

Compared to the crimes of some of them, the Communists' acts of indiscipline pale into insignificance. The Communists have been removed from offices in the Congress. Good. Correct. But what about these others—both the laggards and the exploiters, the Communalists and the opportunists? Should they not be punished, too, each in accordance with the measure of his offence?

I am not writing all this to start a heresy hunt. What I am driving at is this: The Congress has never been a stickler for rigid Party discipline. It has treated the "Opposition" within its ranks with tolerance. It has been patient with constitutionalists, anti-strugglewallahs, and communally-inclined Congressmen. Or else people like Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, C. Rajagopalachari, Deshmukh, Munshi, etc. could have no place in it. Haven't they all at one time or another, acted contrary to the mandate of the Congress? Then why this ferocious onslaught on the Communists alone?

I have said it before, and I say it again, that some interested group is deliberately fanning the flames of anti-Communism not out of loyalty to the Congress but for its own ulterior purposes. The ideological differences between Congress and Communists are being exaggerated and the bottled up wrath of the average sincere

patriot instead of being directed against imperialism and capitalism, is being diverted against the Communists.

The clue to this situation is to be found in the economic, and not the political, sphere. When monopoly capitalists openly come out in support of Congress-inspired Trade Unions as against the Communist-dominated Trade Unions, when paid servants of capitalists run down Communists under the guise of ultra-leftism, when notorious strike-breakers and 'goondas' disguise themselves as Congressmen while assaulting Communist and Trade Union workers, then it is time for our national leaders to pause and analyse the why and wherefore of the situation, and refuse to let themselves and their followers be exploited by vested interests who want to kill Communism to ensure their future dividends.

The Communist Party of India HAS made mistakes. Grievous blunders. But let that not be used to exterminate communism and to perpetuate capitalism!

The "City" To Which "They" Came!

"It's what I'd always hoped for, what I'd always believed was somewhere round the corner, if we could only find it. And there it is. I always knew that men and women could live like that, if they tried.... Here they don't work to keep themselves out of the gutter. They work because they have got something big and exciting to do. They can see their life GROWING. They're building it up. And they're enjoying it all...."

—THEY CAME TO A CITY.

Did J. B. Priestley have any particular city, country, society or politico-economic system in mind when he wrote his brilliant play "THEY CAME TO A CITY" (so brilliantly staged by the People's Theatre) or is it just a Utopia born out of an idealists' imagination, a never-never land for which one may strive but can never hope to reach?

Could this "City of Friends" so tantalizingly described by Priestley in his play be London? NO! Could it be New York, Chicago, Paris, New Delhi, Bombay, Shanghai? Emphatically NOT! Could it be MOSCOW? Or any other city in the Soviet Union?

It could be—judging from a series of articles embodying the impressions formed by Priestley during his recent visit to Russia. Under the general heading of "REPORT ON RUSSIA", these articles are being published in India by the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" (Calcutta and Allahabad). Here are some of Priestley's vivid descriptions of people and life in Moscow and on the Collective Farms in Soviet Russia which will be found to bear a striking resemblance to the "mythical" city of the play:—

".....the fact remained that there, in the heart of Soviet Russia, were all those simple and lovable people who treated me as a friend. And a friend hope to remain...."

"They (the collective farmers) were citizens and not serfs of the soil. They welcomed education instead of bitterly opposing it. They were keeping the best of their charming old customs but ridding themselves of bigotry, superstition and prejudice. And in the kind of decent, sensible world that they are as anxious to see as you and I are, they are worthy of a good place—and will, I think, find one."

"There is plenty of useful work for them to do, with never a shadow of unemployment; if they have any special talent or skill, they will be eagerly encouraged to make full use of it. They have grown up, free from the pressure of commercial interests which often vulgarises life. (There is none of the over-stimulation of sex which is all too common elsewhere)....."

Culture And The "City"

Priestley recounts a telling experience, so eloquent of the Soviet citizens' hunger for culture, as contrasted by the sports craze in England and America. The author was to deliver a lecture in

one of the largest halls in Moscow.

.....Tickets were sold out in a few hours. On the night, there was a large crowd of young folk unable to obtain tickets were milling round the entrances. When I rose to speak in the crowded hall, I had to stop, because there was noise outside, and I saw the large doors at the back of the hall begin to move.

A moment later, the doors burst open and a swarm of young people charged into the hall to fill all the spaces. Something like this could happen at a football match in London or at a prize fight in New York—but to see and hear an author? That could happen only in Moscow.....

O.G.P.U. Disguised As Sparrows!

One feels like making a present of all this to those super-super-intellectual critics of the Soviet Union who are never tired of telling us that Socialism has not been achieved in Russia and that Stalin has turned the clock back, over-awing us with ideological hair-splitting 'a la' Trotsky and Max Eastman and frightening us with blood-curdling "liquidation" stories culled from the columns of the Beaverbrook newspapers' "Riga Correspondents."

But (they are likely to argue) Priestley is a simpleton. He saw what he was made to see. The stinking spots of the Soviets were carefully kept hidden from his view. Priestley perhaps anticipated this sort of comment for he says:

".....People have a few illusions left and shrink from shattering one of the remaining favourites, but truth compels me to say that we spent the first morning in Moscow, strolling around by ourselves just as we might in London or in New York, or anywhere else, (Unless secret police had successfully disguised themselves as sparrows). Here was a place, I can state emphatically where we did not spend time, hedged around by interpreters, detectives and the dictaphone; we saw what we wanted to see. We often made last-minute choices and so paid unexpected visits and if we wanted to be alone, (my wife knew enough Russian to enable us to talk to people) we were left alone....."

Talking about Priestley and his "They Came To A City".....

Was any of you who saw the play, as presented by the People's Theatre with Indianized characters, shocked by the fact that it depicted, among other things, an inter-national and inter-racial romance—between the Maharashtrian Hindu Leela Patil and the European Joe Daniels? I put this question to several of my friends and most of them had not been even aware of any racial incongruity. Out of the four or five thousands who saw the play there has not been a single murmur of protest.

But can you imagine a play being put up on the London stage—in which an English girl is shown loving and marrying an Indian?

Can you imagine a play being staged in New York—in which a Negro is shown marrying a white woman? (A play called, HAS appeared on Broadway stage depicting a white girl's love for a Negro—and what a 'helluva' stink it has raised!)

An American woman journalist once told me that any novel (whatever its literary merits) which described a romance between an American white girl and a black or brown man (Negro or Indian) would have NO chance of being published—much less sold—in America!

There are examples of films being banned in the Southern states of the U.S.A.—simply because they depicted a Negro character in a sympathetic manner—i.e. as a normal, self-respecting human being.

And yet THEY are the civilized, educated, rational, modern people of the West, while WE are the superstition-ridden, backward barbarians of the East! (You can put as many marks of exclamation after this as you like).

Any day now somebody may knock at your door and announce that they have a message for you. The messengers, who are Jehovah's Witnesses, are starting their indoor campaign.

One thousand one hundred and sixty-two Jehovah's Witnesses have been imprisoned in Britain for offences against war-time laws covering national service, fire-watching and so on.

They provided tribunals with a difficult puzzle and generated a great deal of prejudice—much of it misinformed—against themselves as they peddled their tracts from door to door.

They were, for instance, accused of being pro-Nazi. But in Germany, where they were sent to concentration camps and, it is said, executed for their beliefs, they were regarded as agents of a "Jewish-Bolshevik" world conspiracy.

Always In Trouble

In Australia they were suspected of espionage. In Canada their society was declared illegal. In the United States their refusal to salute the flag and their anti-war attitude provoked popular anger and, on occasion, violence. But in Axis Hungary they were condemned to penal servitude for sympathy with the "pluto-democracies."

What is it about Jehovah's Witnesses which makes them liable to prosecution, even in countries where a very wide measure of religious toleration is the rule? There is no doubt that the beliefs of the Witnesses provide a real problem for magistrates and citizens.

End Of World

The Witnesses believe that the present world is ruled by Satan. All the Governments of the world and all the organised religions of the world are regarded as being parts of Satan's organisation. "Religion is a racket," said Judge Rutherford, the movement's second prophet.

The Witnesses believe that the end of the present world—referred to in their literature as the Slaughter Work—is near. They believe that persecution of their members is an indication that the Slaughter Work is about to begin and, consequently,

Two Million Against Satan

By SALLY GRAVES

they meet it joyfully.

The final Armageddon will be followed by a thousand years of blessedness—a Messianic kingdom which will be inherited by those who have accepted the message of the Witnesses and in which the Old Testament heroes will rule an idyllic society.

Consequently they regard social reform movements as snares, dissipations of energy, often rigged by Satan. And they do not vote.

Rigid Beliefs

These beliefs are held rigidly, without compromise. And since the Witnesses, on their own submission,

The two million people call themselves Jehovah's Witnesses. They call the world the Slaughter Work. The story of their organisation and their beliefs is here narrated.

are not members of a cult or sect and have no organised ministry, the laws which protect these in time of war are difficult to apply in their favour.

In peace the problems presented by Witness theology are not acute. The Witnesses are law-abiding people, they pay their bills promptly and their dislike of Government does not involve a refusal to pay taxes. Witnesses I have spoken to seem well-dressed, respectable people drawn from the class Marxists would call the petty bourgeoisie.

It is only when, as in Northern Rhodesia in 1935, their propaganda is held responsible for riot and disorder that they come into conflict with the authorities. For at that time the Witnesses characterised the

British Empire as the chief member of Satan's organisation.

17,000 In Britain

Two million adherents have been claimed by them. Some seventeen thousand are believed to be in Britain. But reliable figures are difficult to obtain, not so much because of the secretiveness of the Society's officials, but because of the nature of the movement.

This has been characterised by its most recent and reliable historian* as one of the four new American religions, the other three being Mormonism, Christian Science and Negro

Christianity.

It is not a new venture. It was as far back as 1872 that Charles Taze Russell and a few friends influenced by Adventist preaching met together to study the Bible. Russell, there is no doubt of it, was a preacher of unusual charm and originality. The little group fell under his influence readily and provided recruits for his new gospel.

In 1884 Zion's Watch Tower Society—the parent of later societies of the same kind—was incorporated. It prospered. By 1883 the Watch Tower gospel was being preached in England, China, Africa, the West Indies and Turkey.

Russell has frequently been "expos-

ed" by propagandists of other denominations. His wife brought a divorce case against him and won it—but recent investigations show that the evidence against him was not strong. He has been accused by many of luxurious living at the expense of the faithful. But to thousands of others his preaching brought consolation.

His theological legacy, quaintly called "Millennial Dawn: the Divine Plan of the Ages, and the Corroborative Testimony of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, God's Stone Witness and Prophet," is a remarkable work.

His successor, and former legal adviser, was Judge Rutherford who brought to the movement a polemical spirit and some revision of the founder's doctrine and prophetic dates—when these proved incorrect.

It was in 1925 that Judge Rutherford announced the beginning of a "Jubilee period" heralding eternal life for believers. "Millions now living will never die" became the slogan of the movement.

In 1929, in anticipation of the coming to earth of David, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Samson and other heroes, the Society bought land and a fine villa in California to house them. It was in this villa that Judge Rutherford—who had withdrawn more and more from public life—died in 1942. His successor to the leadership of the movement is Mr. Nathan H. Knorr.

We are told that Rutherford was an extremely efficient autocrat. Criticism of the Society's methods, and theological discussion outside the lines prescribed by its literature and magazine, "The Watch Tower," were not encouraged.

Business Success

At his death the organisation which Pastor Russell had founded had become a world-wide, successful business employing hundreds of workers.

I do not think the movement will peter out, that is, unless the Witnesses discourage marriage even more strongly than they do at present. Conflict with the law has strengthened their convictions and their apocalyptic message is certain to find a response among those whose drab lives demand drama and certainty.

(News Chronicle).

When research workers complete the analysis of findings of the Institute of Physics' Cosmic Ray Expedition, now back in Moscow from a two month trip to the "Roof of the world", we will be a good deal wiser as regards the nature and origin of these particles to which all have been attaching so much importance during the past few years. The expedition was one of the many high-altitude research parties that have taken to the field every year with the exception of the first year of the war and have contributed much to placing the Soviet Union's scientists among the world's leading investigators in this province.

This year's Pamir expedition, sponsored by the Academy of Sciences' Physics Institute, which engages in Cosmic Ray research, under the general guidance of Professor D. Skobeltsyn, Corresponding Member of the Academy and one of the pioneers in this field, brought back findings that considerably augment the data obtained last year. This I learnt from Professor V. Veksler, who headed the group. Salient in the latest work are the investigations made into the so-called "Penetrating showers", first observed last year.

Frequency Established

"Through research requiring a good deal of time and effort, which we conducted according to various methods, we succeeded in establishing the frequency of various magnitudes in which these showers come, as well as the area they embrace", he said. "We discovered that the number of particles in these showers reaches an exceedingly high figure."

The scientists discovered that by far more particles are released in lead than in aluminium under the effect of Cosmic Rays. It was experimentally proved that relatively slow "Positrons" and electrons, whose energy potential amounts to only a few dozen million electron volts, play a substantial role in the so-called "Soft component Cosmic Rays". Professor Veksler stressed, however, that full findings may be discussed only after the analysis of the wealth of material now beginning at the Institute is completed.

This is the second year that the Pamirs were chosen as site for Cosmic Ray observations. The expedition sent there consisted

STUDY OF COSMIC RAYS IN THE PAMIRS

(By ZHUKOVSKY)

both of experimental physicists and theoretical scientists, the latter headed by I. Tamm, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences as well as last year's physics students of Moscow University.

The expedition operated from the railroad at Osh, where the equipment was unloaded but which served as the site of only a part of the experiments. The main base was near Murgab, at an altitude of 3,860 meters where the instruments and equipment were carried by truck. These included several tons of various kinds of filters alone and 200 recording and measuring instruments of different types including some designed under the guidance of the expedition chief for use in this year's observations. These new instruments proved to be highly valuable. Ordinary instruments were likewise improved with a view to preventing sharp fluctuations of temperature, common to the Pamirs, from interfering with the accuracy of the readings.

"We lived and worked in five cold-proofed plywood huts", Professor Veksler described conditions in which the expedition conducted its investigations. "Splitting up into shifts, we worked day and night. A small group above the sea-level likewise worked without a moment's let up. They had to haul up a ton of instruments and food by packhorses and burros." Hunting salies for mountain goat afforded a welcome change from the rations brought along which consisted mainly of canned foods.

On two occasions groups of research workers climbed to the summit of Mount Zorchechekta, six thousand meters above sea level, the first to place photographic plates for recording "Proton" showers designed by Professor A. Zhdanov, a Leningrad scientist, and the second time to bring them back. Professor Zhdanov's research during the last few years

has been discussed in both the Soviet and American Press. He is the discoverer of a phenomenon known as "Proton showers".

Effect Of Altitude

"Inasmuch as this phenomenon gains in intensity with altitude it was important for him to obtain a record of it at as great a height as possible, and we were eager to

lend him a hand". Professor Veksler said. "The plates remained at six thousand meters for a month and are now on their way to Leningrad. We hope they will provide valuable data for Professor Zhdanov."

According to Professor Veksler the final site was selected last summer for a permanent high altitude station slated for building next year to help carry on research on the unsolved riddle of the appearance of Cosmic Rays in the atmosphere and their nature, which already has greatly augmented our knowledge of the nature of matter. Another method of Cosmic Ray investigation employed is flights to the stratosphere.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER





Seeing Sita, so spruce and clean, with her chubby face dimpling with a sweet smile, as in this picture, you would never think that it was she who was crying but a while ago with her hair all dishevelled and face smudged with tears and dirt. But you can't blame her. For mother was going to give her a bath.

(Photos: D. Anant).

Smile Baby And Cry Baby



It's A Long Way Home



The way is long and the feet are weary, but India is a land where "women have to work and men have to weep."

Look at these women! Here they are wending home after a long day's toil. Their clothes are of the cheapest cotton and are soiled. With the few pice that they earned they have bought, a little Jowar, a little rice may be and pulses and a quarter pint of oil, with which to cook and feed the hungry mouths at home and themselves to take a morsel too before sinking down in weary slumber.

Photo: I. C. Kakade.